HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,149—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Apl.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly [illegible] on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

[illegible] Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, [illegible] call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY, TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at times, and the return voyage will prove, in some cases, Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some case, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

[illegible]	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
[illegible]TRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
[illegible]TOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
* SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	24th Apr "
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	......	4,351	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passage, Apply to

S. SCARRA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, [illegible]
Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 15th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 18th April, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th April, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

A STEAMER on or about 21st April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 12th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to

A STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 60	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	16th Apr. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S
WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHTS OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHTS OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, &c.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.
PROMENADE CONCERT,

MONDAY, 18th APRIL, at 9 P. M.
IN AID OF THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Tickets Rs. 2 each. at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Tickets at Messrs. DOVE & Co., can reserve Tables Free of Charge. Tickets purchased at the door on the night of the Concert will not entitle to a Table unless one is available.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 per Share Free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1903, has been DECLARED and will be paid to the Shareholders on the Register on the 11th day of April, 1904, at the Company's Office. No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of April, 1904, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID, SASSOON & Co., Ld.,
S. M. MOSES, Director,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th April, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 42 of 1903.

HORMUSJI BOMANJI KHAN of Bombay Parsee inhabitant at present residing at Leipzig in Germany by his constituted Attorney ARDESHIR EDALJI DALAL of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

VERSUS

(1). JOSHI SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE,

and

(2). KAIKHOSRU BURJORJEE CHOKSEY..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Messuages, Buildings, Farm, Gardens, Plantations, Wells, Water-courses, grafted Mango Trees, common Mango Trees, Cocoanut Trees and all other kinds of trees and shrubs standing thereon and the "Varkas" land appertaining to the same, situate in the Khoti Village of Malad, Turf Malad, Taluka and sub-district of Bandora in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement sixty acres or thereabouts and consisting of three fields called or known as Ohalya, Pahodi and Hap respectively and bearing Dhape numbers 82, 86 and 81 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Manchershah R. Vakil, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 20th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VINAYAKRAO SHANKERPRASAD DESAI, late of Bhownagar and Bombay Hindoo inhabitant deceased held by him as Trustees for Shankerprasad Hariprasad Desai and Girjaprasad Hariprasad Desai, the Petitioners herein.

SHANKERPRASAD HARIPRASAD DESAI and GIRJAPRASAD HARIPRASAD DESAI, both of Bombay and Bhownagar Hindu inhabitants, carrying on business as Shroffs and Merchants in Bombay, at Kalbadevi Road, Father and Uncle respectively of the said deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Ninth Day of April in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 9th day of April, 1904.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJEE & HIRALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI ....Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJI, of Mathura, and JAMNABAI, widow of TRICUM NATHU ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Bauganga Road or the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Number 16884, and New Survey No. B 7261, and containing by admeasurement 255 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankershet, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3005, and Street Number 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, the 29th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

MOTOR CARS.
"CHALLENGER"

REVOLUTION IN WORKING CHARGES.
Half Anna per mile.
CHALLENGER CHALLENGES COMPETITION,
Perfect control.
STOPS WITHIN ITS OWN LENGTH.
Speed 1 to 25 miles,
NO COMPLICATIONS, Excellent Hill Climbers
2,000 Cars Successfully Working.

Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.
67, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY,

J. ZUBERBUHLER.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD. BOMBAY.

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.
READY SHORTLY.

	Rs. a.
A CONCISE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY. By Robert Freke Gould, Past Senior Grand Deacon of England. Orders now registered.	9 3.
THE COMPLETE WORKINGS OF CRAFT FREEMASONRY. Being a practical guide to the Three Degrees in Blue Masonry	4 8
THE ETIQUETTE OF FREEMASONRY. A Handbook for the Brethren. By an old Past Master	4 8
MANUAL of FREEMASONRY. By Richard Carlyle	2 10
THE TEXT BOOK of FREEMASONRY. By a Member of the Craft	3 12

VEST POCKET MANUALS.
Rs. 4-8 each.

THE LECTURES OF THE THREE DEGREES IN CRAFT MASONRY.

THE PERFECT CEREMONIES,
Mask Master Mason.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point.
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden.
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya,
Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, & special arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash Only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN, A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 44, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

WEST & Co., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay, undertake work of all kinds:—STEVEDORING, PROCURING and SUPPLYING all kinds of Goods and Material.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.'

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS, OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, as. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.
NO CHARCOAL, SAND, TROUBLE,

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00—[illegible] gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0—2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. [illegible] Rs. 30-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

My Genuine Eau de Cologne, distilled strictly according to the original recipe of the inventor my ancestor, is known in all parts of the world by the lawfully registered label here shown :

AWARDED : London 1862, Operto 1865, Cordoha 1871, Vienna 1873, Santiago (Chili) 1875, Philadelphia 1876, Cape Town 1877, Sydney 1879, Melbourne 1880, Boston 1883,

Calcutta 1884, Adelaide 1887, Melbourne 1888-89, Kingston (Jamaica) 1891, Chicago 1893, Tasmania 1895, Brisbane 1897, Guatemala 1897, Paris 1900.

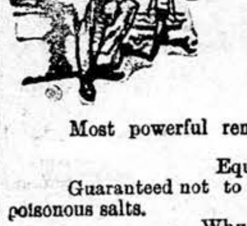
Johann Maria Farina, Julich-Place No. 4, Cologne o. Rhine.
By Appointment to H. M. King Edward VII and to most of other Imperial and Royal Courts.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.



I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—I is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar. Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..................	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

[illegible] ACCOUNTS [illegible] DEPOSITS [illegible] be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

[illegible] chief Commercial places [illegible]

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG.
HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING.
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance: 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
[illegible] Years [illegible] per cent. per annum.
[illegible] to 12 Months [illegible] " "
[illegible] Months [illegible] " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, [illegible] Half Yearly.

[illegible] Currency Notes of any circle are collected and [illegible] in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. [illegible] is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, [illegible] July, [illegible]

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

DANCING ACADEMY AND FENCING SCHOOL.

Apollo Chambers.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, assisted by Miss Annie Sherar, teaches Stage and Ball Room Dancing by a method which enables Adults and Children to make rapid progress. For Terms apply

MLLE. DAGMAR,
At the above Address.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of Fully Qualified NURSES in the Lady Ampthill Institute, Madras, will be received by the Undersigned.

Particulars regarding pay, etc., can be obtained from

GERALD G. GIFFARD, Major, I.M.S.,
Honorary Secretary,
Egmore Gardens, Madras.

Madras, 29th March, 1904.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB.

For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours : 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

F. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD. BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS. PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

BEFORE GOING TO BED
USE
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
TOOTH
POWDER

instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.

It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S
Prickly-heat Soap
(10% Crystal Carbolic)

is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, above Messrs John Roberts and Co's workshop, opposite the opium warehouses the handsome blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, drawing room suites, cabinets, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps etc. the property of MICHAEL BOCARRO, Esq.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 533 BUNDLES DAMAGED AMERICAN STEEL HOOPS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned ex s. s. "Anglo-Cagdanian"—
O. O 24—194 bundles damaged American steel hoops ¾ in. by 20—gauge by 21 feet.
O. O 29—339 bundles damaged American steel hoops ¾ in by 20 gauge by 29 feet.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the estate of Esa Hajee Abubakar and Esa Hajee Abubakar and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the following fancy goods, suitable for presents, consisting of handsome majolica flower vases, jardiniers, garden pots, stands, mirror brackets, centre pieces, terra-cotta figures, etc.
The property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Huridas Lukhmidas, the administrator of the estate of the deceased mortgagee Lukhmidas Liladhur and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mistry Mahomed Noorji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of October, 1901, the following landed property, viz:—
All that piece of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts situate at Gilder Street without the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2708 and Street No. 5, Gilder Street and bounded on the west by a private road, on the east by a vacant land of the lessor, on the north by the property of Narotumdass Kandass and on the south by a vacant land of the lessor and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chakla Street, near Jackeria Masjid, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m. the stock-in-trade of the late Esmail Ludha, consisting of—
Pieces of silk, satin, gauze, brocade, damask, tapestry, plush, velvet, rolls of tapestry, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., the effects of the late Bhicoobai consisting of gold bangles, necklace, hair ornaments, ring, pear loose rings and earrings, pearl kap, silver ornaments and utensils, loose pearls and rubies, coins, silk and cotton clothes, furniture, pictures, mirrors, lamps, clocks &c.
The property will be on view three days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Altement Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room, office-room and bed-room furniture, best platedware rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized semi grand piano by Bluthner, rubber-tyred light victoria, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, Indian carpets windproof table and hanging lamps, choice garden plants, drawing room palms, etc, the property of E. L. Barton Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.
2 cases white mulls.
2 cases prints.
1 case coloured flannels.
6 cases white shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
9 cases plush.
1 Gentleman bicycle,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, glass door almyras, drawing room sofas and chairs, mahogany dining table, mahogany chest of drawers, drawing room cabinets, drawing room suites, marble top dressing and washhand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Captain JOHN CURRIE.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, in the old Agra Bank Buildings opposite the Rajabai Tower, and above Messrs. Combridge & Co. the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, made to order household furniture rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room sofas and chairs, large size cabinets, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet-toned Boudoir piano by Rose & Co., large marble clock, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, glass door book cases, bronze jardinieres with pots, brass and iron bedsteads, porcelain flower pots, Bolton's ice-box with refrigerator, Singapore cane chairs, rich Persian carpets, iron stove, ladies and gentlemen's bicycles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. Gymer, widow of the late Mr. F. W. Gymer.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in very good order
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order
1 bay Persian gelding age 8 off, believed absolutely sound, very willing and useful saddle horse
1 grey arab, quiet in harness and saddle
1 bay pony, quiet in harness
1 handsome bay horse, 15 1-2, goes well in single and double harness
1 Surti cow.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HINDU RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL BOOKS, AT CULLIAN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p. m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Luxmi Venkateshwar Press, Cullian, by order of the Pledgees Messrs Vithal Bhicoo Sazba and Co and on account and risk of Jankibai, widow and legal representative of the late Ganga Vishnu Shrikissondass, deceased.
161—printed copies of Walmiki Ramoyan Tani Shloki Bhusan Teeka.
440—printed copies of Harivansha Bhasha Teeka on glazed paper.
60—printed copies of Harivansha Bhasha Teeka on rough paper.
200—printed copies of Bhagawat Bhasha.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and the books taken delivery on the same day after the sale.
For further particulars apply to Messrs Khunderao Shreepad and Laud, Solicitors, at 23 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A small quantity of valuable Milton tiles suitable for drawing and dining room, of different patterns.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1904.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness, (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 11.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-8	= + 5-8
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 5-8	= — 3-16
3 months hence	24 1-2	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	53 3-8	= — 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·12 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·47	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 3-8	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 " "	2 7-8 per cent	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans;	2 1-4 per cent	= — do
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	= — do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 8. = — 1-16, M.-J. Dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-7 3-4. Sellers — 1-1.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat	32 5-8 = + 1-8. A.-M. Sellers	Quiet but steady.
Yellow Cawnpore	32 1-4 = + 1-4. A.-M. Sellers	
Brown	20 3-8 = + 1-4. A.-M. Sellers	

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 7-8.

ARRIVAL—
Steamers—Crosica, Groitia, Olympia, Ville de la Ciotat.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,480,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 8·34. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-16 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl-May	May-June.	June-July.
7·98	7·95	7·92
—1	—1	—1
July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
7·83	7·59	6·85
—1	—1	+1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·51	6·42	6·40
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	8,000

In New York—

Spot	14·90 —10
Futures, month of July	14·80 —17
Do. do. December	11·67 —2

In New Orleans—

Spot	4 15-16
Futures, month of July	15·24 —21
Do. do. Oct.	11·82 —13
Tone at close	irregular.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 11th April, 1904 :—

Cotton	14,615 bales.
Wheat	29,669 cwts.
Linseed	24,461 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	14,484 "
Gingellyseed	4,710 "
Poppyseed	6,062 "
Groundnuts	4,058 "
Castorseed	8,277 "
Rice	101,767 "
Myrabollams	15,477 "
Cottonseed	16,745 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	3,111 "
Joowar	11,273 "
Maize	946 "

BOMBAY, SUNDAY, APRIL 13.

Exchange—Tone steady

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	124
Shanghai 30 do do	168
Japan 30 do do	145 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98-0
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 97-15

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th Mar.	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet but steady			
Ready	5	3	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	7	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	6	6
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	20	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	29	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	27	4	0
Black Kutnee " ...	24	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	33	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs. 29 8
Club, No. 1	Rs. 29 0
Hard Red	Rs. 24 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated bales	5,000
Imports bales	11,000

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·94	7·99	7·88
—4	—4	—4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·24	7·55	6·81
—4	—4	—4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·47	6·38	6·36
—4	—4	—4

COTTON.—The local market is quiet with very little enquiry either from shippers or mills. Prices are Rs. 2 to 3 lower.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	251	237	230	April 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	256	244	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	256	244	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	261	255	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	250	242		"
Jalgaum do.	252	244		"
Khandwa do.	260...			"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	263	256		
Karanja do. do				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	269	262	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	273	266	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	327	317	...	
Do. (M.G.) ...	329	...	...	Ready.
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	275	265	...	May 25
Do. H.G.) ...	271	261	...	"
Mutia (M. G.)	259	249		April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	294	May 25
Western	...	...	273	"

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 3-4 per cent Consols	88 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5 8
Bar Silver	24 5-8

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHETTLE—April 7, at 10, Camaac Street, Calcutta, the wife of E A Chettle, of a son.
KIERNANDER—April 7, at Calcutta, the wife of F D Kiernander, Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m.. High water, 10-6m., 10-16a. Low water, 3-44m., 3-45a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, lecture by Dr. Arthur Powell on the Cause and Prevention of Malaria, 5-30 p. m,

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra Umbilo via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m., on the 16th instant, and at 6 p. m., on the 17th idem.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Chunilal Bhickabhai, who resides on the first storey of a house in Bhoiwada Lane, has reported to the police that he locked up his room on Monday morning and went to Marwari Bazaar. When he returned about four hours after he found the door broken open. On entering the place he discovered a cupboard forced open and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 235 stolen. A number of persons reside on the same storey of the building, but owing to plague they have all gone to live elsewhere.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & CO.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey, the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m. to-day :—

March	Duke Albert	Schneider
Overture	The Exiles	Gassner
Valse	Reine du Danube	Berger
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton
Mazurka	Paul	Kuhner
Cake Walk	Rastus on Parade	Mills

THE FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.—A very enjoyable entertainment was given last night at the Frere Fletcher Girls' School. The hall of the school on the ground floor was tastefully decorated with flags and plants in pots for the occasion and a pretty little stage was erected at the northern end of the hall for the evening's performance. The visitors began to arrive shortly before 9 p.m. and by the time the first events on the programme proceeded with, the hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, the well wishers of the institution. The programme, which was very well arranged consisted of two parts, a concert and a comedia. At the concert the children of the school who were very ably assisted by Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Hand, Mr. Reed, and Mr. De Costa excellently did their respective parts, while for the success of the comedia, which amused the audience very much, Mr. and Miss Wise were chiefly responsible.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

MR. T. D. FRY, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in January last, convicted Gangaram bin Appa of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar appeared for the accused.

Mr. Fry, in his finding in the case, said the accused had been committed for trial on a charge of murder. On the 24th December last, the accused was working at his well in a "mala," when his wife Avabai and his youngest brother Gurlingappa came with the midday meal from one of the family fields in the neighbourhood. On seeing them approach, the accused shouted out directions that one of them should bring the food, and that the other should keep watch over the crops in the field, which were in danger of being damaged by birds. These instructions however were disregarded, and Avabai and Gurlingappa came together to the well in the "mala" and sat down there. Enraged at this disobedience, the accused struck Avabai on the side with the wooden shaft of the pick (kudal) which he was using. Avabai got up and walked away some fifty yards to a tree where she fell, and shortly afterwards died. According to the medical evidence, death was due to rupture of the liver, which was lacerated in two places. The medical officer added that the liver was pale and was not in a normally healthy state, but at the same time stated that considerable violence must have been used to rupture it. These facts were admitted by the accused who, however, stated that though he struck at the deceased, he did not really mean to hit her. This latter statement, Mr. Fry said, must clearly be disregarded in view of the fact that more than one blow was struck. In the Sessions Court, the accused stated that he struck twice; before the committing magistrate he admitted three blows, It was quite clear, Mr. Fry remarked, that the accused struck Avabai and thereby caused her death. The only point remaining for determination was the nature of the offence thus committed., The accused certainly did not intend to cause death. So much was clear from the fact that, when striking his wife, he turned the pick so that the metal head was nearest his hand, Nor, in Mr. Fry's opinion, did he know that he was likely to cause death. The light wooden shaft of the pick was not a particularly formidable weapon. So far Mr Fry concurred with the assessors that the offence did not amount to murder or even to culpable homicide. Avabai was a girl of 18, "weak and rather emaciated" and Mr. Fry was accordingly of opinion that the offence committed was one punishable under section 325 of the Penal Code. He had noted all that could be said in mitigation, and in passing sentence he took into consideration the fact that this was a cowardly assault for which there was little provocation, and which had a fatal result. Accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their lordships, on consideration of all the circumstances, dimissed the appeal.

SALE OF ICE IN BOMBAY.

DISPUTE BETWEEN RIVAL COMPANIES.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit filed by the Bombay Ice Company and another, against S. B. Fraser and Co. and others, to recover damages sustained in consequence of an infringement of a contract entered between different ice factories in Bombay, and known as the "pool agreement." Mr. Lowndes appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Rivett Carnac for the defendants. Mr. Binning and Mr. Aston appeared for J. and J. Moir.

Mr. S. B. Fraser, of the Fraser Ice Factory, who is a defendant in the case, was examined by his counsel, Mr. Carnac. In the course of his evidence witness said one of the defendants had agreed with him that it was sufficient to allow to the plaintiffs' factory 32½ tons of ice producing capacity per day of their old machinery, and 7 1-2 tons for new machinery in all forty tons. To Moir's factory was allowed an output of 17 tons per day; to Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhoy's Maharani Ice Company's factory 10 tons, and to witness's factory 15 tons, and 12 tons more consequent upon the extension of plant. He was advised not to claim anything on account of the extension, and was in return promised a certain percentage on the profits. Some correspondence passed, and eventually a meeting was arranged with the representatives of the Bombay Ice Company, and of J. and J. Moir's factory. It took place on 22nd February. Witness's son, Dr. Fraser, was with him at the meeting. He was told the ratio of profits, fixed under the old agreement, seemed not to be acceptable to him. He replied it was not, and said if Bombay Ice Company's daily output was forty tons, and Moir's seventeen, his own was fifteen tons, and twelve tons more, producible by the extension. He, therefore, claimed manufacture on 27 tons, and profits on 15 tons only. Witness was told to give up the point of the 12 tons relating to the extension, but he declined to do so, unless the manufacturing restriction clause was removed from the pool agreement. He had been referring to Clause 10 in the old pool agreement. He offered a test of his plant as regarded its daily output capacity, and asked for a test of the other Company's plant, for the same purpose, but the offer was declined.

More evidence was recorded and the hearing adjourned.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held last evening at the Cathedral Boys' School, Fort, the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, Acting Senior Cathedral Chaplain, presiding.

In the annual report of the Society, which was read by the Rev. J. Henry Lord, the Secretary to the Society, it was stated :—

The sale of English publications this year has exceeded the sales of each of the last five years, The increase is in part due to the much greater quantity of Bibles and prayer books purchased from the Society's book depot in Bombay by Government for the use of British troops, during the year under review—an increased demand which it is a pleasure to observe is being repeated in the current year. The trade dealings of the book depot with the parent Society have, partly as a consequence, also increased this year. It is satisfactory to observe that the value of books purchased from the parent Society has amounted in the year under notice to £161-2-2 as compared with £103-9-2 the year before, and with only £66-19 9 in 1901. The year closed with a slightly increased balance due to the parent Society of £113-16-4 as against £101-14-3 in the previous year. Liabilities in India stand at an almost, nominal amount, and in general the Bombay Committee is able to show this year in its statement of assets and liabilites a balance of the former over the latter which is slightly more favourable than last year. Assets exceeding liabilities by Rs. 3,787-9-0. The financial position of the Society may therefore be pronounced satisfactory, though it is to be regretted. that the scale of its operations cannot be more adequately enlarged until increased capital is at disposal. A sum of only Rs. 339-3-0 has been received under the head of offertories during the year. Of this Rs. 162-7-0 was furnished by an offertory from St. Thomas Cathedral, leaving the sum of Rs. 176-12-0 to represent the amount received from the other churches of the Diocese. It is satisfactory to be able to record an improvement under the head of subscriptions and donations, contribution under this head having reached this year the sum of Rs 454. Even after allowance is made for a handsome anonymous gift of Rs. 125 which was received during the year the remaining sum of Rs. 229 is still an advance of the sum of Rs. 300 received last year, and of Rs. 201 only received in 1901.

On the motion of the Rev. H. Foote seconded by Father Langmore it was resolved that the report be adopted, printed and circulated.

The accounts for the year under report, which were taken as read were then passed.

The Secretary announced that the following gentlemen were appointed on the Select Committee: The Rev. Canon Hill, the Rev. Father Biscoe, the Rev, Canon Ledgard, the Rev. J. W. Kennelly, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. F. S. Punnett, Colonel H. P. Oliver, the Rev. R. S Heywood, the Rev. J. H. Lord, the Rev. Father Nicholson, the Rev. R. H. Guadry, and Mr. E. B. Raikes.

On the motion of the Rev. L. M. Haslope seconded by the Rev. J.H. Lord, the following gentlemen were nominated to the Parent Society to form the Translation Committee for the ensuing year: The Rev. Father J. W. Biscoe, the Rev. D. L Joshi, the Rev. Canon Ledgard, the Rev. Father H. F. Nicholson, The Rev. J. H. Lord, the Rev, R H. Heywood, the Rev. T. Davis, the Rev. R. G. Ledgard, Mr. B. N. Athawale, and Mr N. G. Velinker. The following gentlemen were appointed the Society's Translation Referees :—The Rev. C. King the Rev. D.L. Joshi, the Rev. Canon Ledgard the Rev. Canon Revington, the Rev. Canon Taylor, the Rev. D. K. Shinde, Mr. B.N Athawale and Mr. N. G. Velinker.

Thanks of the Society were next tendered to Mr. C. B. Jeaffreson for auditing the accounts, and Mr. T. A. Savage for placing the school hall at the disposal of the Committee for holding the meeting.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said :—

Very greatly do I feel the honour that has been done me in asking me to take the chair at this annual meeting of your Venerable Society. Venerable Society for the S P. C. K. is the oldest Society of the Church of England, being founded in 1698. Gratefully here in this place do we confess the claims of the Society, for the building in which we meet partly owes its existance to the generosity of the S. P. C. K. It is a Society that stands alone. There are other Societies that provide Christian literature, others that provide copies of the Bible for the use of people of all lands, other societies that send out men to preach the good word of God, other societies that look after the moral training of the young, but this Society does all these things. It provides copies of the Bible in our own and foreign tongues, it trains teachers to instruct the young in the doctrines of the Church it builds churches and schools, helps missions, and looks not only after spiritual matters, but also bodily wants are provided through medical missions, and the recreations of the people are not forgotten in the light of wholesome literature it provides. Had the S. P. C. K. been properly supported, it could and would have done the work that is now being done by a vast number of other societies and it could have done it better as it appeals to no party but is catholic like the Church it serves. It provides first of all the Bible and the Prayer books the Word of God, its authorized explanation, a complete Bible. Many church people when they purchase a Bible look at the price and not at the contents and are ready to secure an incomplete copy. They bring their Bible to church and follow in it the lessons read in the service. On certain days they find lessons read that they cannot follow in their unauthorized Bibles, because they are only portions of the Scriptures of the Church and not the whole. This is not the only loss. Valuable instructions are lost through ignorance of the Apocrypha In England to-day amid the innumerable sects that have sprung up as the result of an open unexplained Bible is one called Peculiar people who prefer to let their children die of disease rather than call in the doctor and give them proper medicine. They read in the Bible "Is any sick, let him call in the elders of the church and anoint with oil, and pray, and the prayer of faith shall raise the sick." Had the Apocrypha been an open book to them, and been read by them for instruction, they would have found further advice read in the lesson on St. Luke's Day. "My son in the sickness be not negligent but pray unto the Lord, and he will make thee whole; then give place to the physician for the Lord hath created him; let him not go from thee for thou hast need of Him." This leads us on to remark that the Bible and Prayer books are not the only books published by the S, P. C. K. Like the Church, she serves, the S. P. C. K. is aware that a Bible placed in the hands of ignorant people is liable to be misunderstood, and its truths need pointing out so she supplies commentaries to explain. Nowadays people think that a Bible in the hands of everyone is all that is required. Each one to think and to interpret for himself. Look at the result in England where there are some 300 sects, all of whom look to the bible as the foundation of their belief. This is not the view of the S. P. C. K. and of the Church she serves. The Bible in the hands of everyone—that we all agree to—but here our Church differs from Dissent in claiming to be the interpreter of the Bible. The living voice is required not less than the Living Word, and so the S. P. C. K. gives grants to schools, to teachers, to priests and bishops, to advance the truth, to explain the truth which is contained in the Word of God. All churchmen can with a hearty conscience assist with all their might and power the work of the S. P. C. K. for it is in truth a catholic Society. run on catholic lines, and whose welfare is intimately bound up with the welfare of that one Holy Catholic Church we all love so well. In this city the welfare of the S. P. C. K. is greatly due to long years of labour of Rev. J. Henry Lord, the Secretary, who has done so much to keep it going, and whom we are to congratulate most heartily on the excellent position in which we now find the Bombay Branch of the Society.

The meeting was then dissolved.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th April.

1. The Prize Distribution fixed for the 14th instant is unavoidably postponed and will take place on later date which will be notified hereafter.
2. The following extract from District Orders dated 12th April 1904 is published for information :—
No. 523, Volunteers-Leave. Leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Officer as follows :—
2nd Lieut Gray Rigge, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 13th April, to the 15th December, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th April.

There will be a Meeting of the Canteen Committee of No. 2 Co., at Nesbit Lane on Thursday the 14th instant at 5-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the result of the Matches fired for on the Ghat Cooper Range from the 21st to the 26th March 1904.

MATCH I CLASS A—200 and 500 Yards.

Corpl H Williams, 63 points Rs 50, presented by H E the Governor of Bombay
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, 61 points Rs 20
Cr Sergt P R Soundy, 61 points X
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon, 60 points Rs 10
Corpl H Netscher, 60 points Rs 10
Sergt Major J H Downing, 59 points Rs 10
Sergt A D Silva, 58 points Rs 10
Capt A R Sharp, 58 points Rs 10
Major D J Sharp, 58 points Rs 5
Sergt E S Lynn, 56 Rs 5
X See Bye-law 15.

MATCH II CLASS A—500 and 800 Yards.

Corpl H Notscher, 60 points, prize presented by Messrs Marcks and Co, Value Rs 50
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon, 58 points Rs 20
Corpl F T Gidney, 58 points Rs 15
Cr Sergt P R Soundy, 58 points X
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, 55 points X
Corpl R J Byrne, 54 points Rs 10
Major D J Sharp, 53 points Rs 10
Sergt Major J H Downing, 52 points Rs 10
Corpl H J Bullock, 53 points Rs 5
Sergt M Veevers, 52 points Rs 5
X See Bye-law 15.

MATCH III CLASS A—300 and 700 Yards.

Cr Sergt H M C Harris, 59 points, Prize presented by Messrs Rose and Co. Value Rs 50
Corpl F T Gidney 59 points Rs 20
Major D J Sharp, 59 points Rs 15
Volr A C Otto, 58 points Rs 10
Sergt Major J H Downing, 57 points Rs 10
Sergt A D'Silva, 57 points Rs 10
Volr H Hudson, 56 points Rs 5
Cr Sergt Mackinnon, 55 points 5

MATCH IV CLASS A—600 and 700 Yards.

Cr Sergt P R Soundy, 65 points Prize presented by Messrs Lund and Blockley Value Rs 75
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, 60 points Rs 20
Sergt A D'Silva, 57 points Rs 15
Sergt Major J H Downing, 55 points Rs 10
Captain A R Sharp, 54 points Rs 10
Major D J Sharp, 52 points Rs 10
Sergt M Veevers, 51 points Rs 5
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, 50 points X
Volr H S Cassells, 50 points Rs 5
X See Bye-law 15.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

For the best aggregate score in the first four Matches Class A, to take the Gold Medal of the Association, Won by Cr Sergt P R Soundy with 229 points.

The Second highest aggregate score, Class A, to take the Silver Medal of the Association, won by Sergt Instr S Briffitt with 224 points.

The Third highest aggregate score Class A, to take the Bronze Medal of the Association, Won by Sergt-Major J H Downing with 223 points.

The highest aggregate score at 200 yards in Match I, 500 yards in Match II and 600 Yards in Match IV, Class A, to take the Bombay Rifle Club Gold Medal Won by Cr Sergt P R Soundy with 99 points,

MATCH I CLASS B—200 and 500 Yards.

Lce Sergt R Wenning, 60 Points Rs 20
Lce Corpl W C Shepherd, 58 points Rs 10
Volunteer T Stockbridge, 56 points Rs 10
Lce Sergt W Sutherland, 55 points Rs 10
Cyclist M Duncan, 53 points Rs 8
Lce Corpl H R Gillespie, 53 points Rs 5
Volunteer L D Burns, 53 points Rs 3
Cyclist R Davies, 52 points Rs 3

MATCH II CLASS B—500 and 800 Yards.

Lce Corpl B F Phillips, 53 points Prize presented by Messrs Whiteway and Laidlaw Value Rs 40
Lce Corpl W C Shepherd, 51 points Rs 10
Cyclist R Davies, 48 points Rs 10
Volunteer H Keuwen, 46 points Rs 10
Cyclist M Duncan, 46 points Rs 10
Volunteer C N O'Donoghue, 45 points Rs 8
Lce Sergt R Wenning, 44 points Rs 3
Lce Corpl F J T Good, 43 points Rs 3

MATCH III, CLASS B—300 and 700 Yards.

Volunteer A Dickson, 57 Points, Prize presented by Messr Soundy and Coy, Value Rs 50
Lce Corpl B F Phillips, 54 points X
Volunteer C N O'Donoghue, 52 points Rs 10
Lce Corpl H R Gillespie, 50 points Rs 10
Lce Corpl F J T Good, 50 points Rs 10
Volunteer E Couzen, 48 points Rs 10
Cyclist M Duncan, 47 points Rs 8
Corpl W V Lynn, 45 point, Rs 3
Volunteer C E Drake, 43 points Rs 3
X See Bye-Law 15

MATCH IV, CLASS B—600 and 700 Yards.

Lce Corpl H R Gillespie, 55 points Rs 20
Cyclist M Duncan, 52 points Rs 10
Lce Corpl F J T Good, 51 points Rs 10
Volunteer C N O'Donoghue, 50 points Rs 10
Lce Corpl B F Phillips, 50 points Rs 10
Lce Corpl J C Chapman, 48 points Rs 8
Cyclist R Davies, 46 points Rs 3
Corporal W V Lynn, 43 points Rs 3

MATCH I, CLASS C—200 Yards.

Volunteer A E V Game, 28 points Rs 15
Cyclist W H Lafrenais, 27 points Rs 10
Volunteer S Paterson, 25 points Rs 10
Volunteer S D'Silva, 24 points 5
Cr Sergt C Hurst, 24 points Rs 5
Volunteer W Allen. 24 points Rs 15

MATCH II, CLASS C—300 Yards

Lce Sergt V Hildreth, 25 points Rs 15
Sergt W Cody. 25 points Rs 10
Voltr A E V Game, 20 points Rs 10
Voltr E Robinson, 19 points Rs 5
Voltr E C Moore, 19 points Rs 5
Cyclist C Simmonds, 19 points Rs 5

MATCH III, CLASS C—500 Yards

Voltr B Lobes, 26 points Rs 15
Voltr J A Long, 24 points Rs 10
Voltr A Clough, 23 points Rs 10
Voltr W Allen, 23 points Rs 5
Voltr S D'Silva, 22 points Rs 5
Cr Sergt C Hurst, 22 points Rs 5

MATCH IV, CLASS C—600 Yards

Volunteer J A Long, 23 Points Rs 15
Sergeant W Cody. 22 Points Rs 10
Corporal W Jefferies, 21 Points Rs 10
Corporal W Garriock. 17 Points Rs 5
Cr Sergt C Hurst, 16 Points Rs 5
Volunteer A E V Game, 16 Points Rs 5

MATCH VI, ALL COMERS—500 Yards

Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Arty 33 points prize presented by R. Ditmar Esqr Value Rs 50
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Riffes 33 points prize presented by Messrs Lawrence and Mayo Value Rs 35
Sergt F E Otto G I P Ry Voirs 33 points prize presented By D Macropolo Value Rs 20
Sergt-Major A Harrison G I P Ry Voirs 32 points Rs 3
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt Bo Vol Rifles 31 points Rs 2-8
Lce Corpl H Clarke B B and C I Ry Volrs 31 points Rs 2-8

MATCH VII, ALL COMERS—600 Yards

Sergt F E Otto G I P Ry Volrs 3 points prize presented by Messrs Raja Deen Dayal and Sons Value Rs 50
Sergt-Major J H Dowinng Bo Vol Rifles 31 points prize presented by Messrs Th Vafiadis and Coy Value Rs 25
Cr Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles 28 points Rs 2
Sergt-Major Harrison G I P Ry Vol 28 points Rs 2
Lce Corpol C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Volrs 25 points Rs 1
Lce Corpl F J T Good Bo Vol Rifles 25 points Rs 1

MATCH VIII, CADET TEAM—200 and 400 Yards.

L Co Team St Mary's College Cadets 181 points Rs 35
1st Team 1 Co Cathedral High School Cadets 167 points Rs 18,
2nd Team I Co Cathedral High School Cadets 146 points Rs 12,

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

For the best score aggregate score made by a Cadet 15 and under 18 years of age, the Association Silver Medal won by Cadet A, Balfour K Co,

For the 2nd best aggregate score the Association Bronze Medal won by Bugler P Hepworth I Company,

For the best aggregate score made by a Cadet under 15 years of age the Association Silver Medal won by Lce Corpl A Rozalia L Company.

For the 2nd best aggregate the Bronze Medal of the Association won by Cadet R Moore H Company'

MATCH IX POOL

Prize to the Competitor making the largest number of Bulls-eyes at Pool during the Meeting
Sergt-Major J H Downing, 25 Bull-Eyes Prize presented by Messrs Thomson and Taylor Value Rs 30

MATCH X INSTRUCTORS 500 and 600 Yards

Lce Corporal R Elliot, 58 points Rs 15
Lce Corporal R Blears, 56 points Rs 10
Lce Corporal A Dalton, 55 points Rs 5
Lce Corporal J Roylance, 53 points Rs 5
Lce Corporal T Mitchell, 51 points Rs 5

PASSENGERS PER S.S. GENERAL.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day by the German East Africa Line s.s. General to Suez, Port Said and Trieste :—Mr and Mrs E Marguerittе, Captain and Mrs Colan and infant, Mr J Condurier, Mr V. P. B Williams, Mr G L Farran, Rev Mr and Mrs Reusch, 2 children and Infant, Mr and Mrs E Daintith, the Misses Daintith, Master V Daintith, Mrs N O'Gorman, Mr Sawtell, Mrs Braudon Miss Callin, Miss Josephine, Mis Feinstein, son and daughter and Mr Laser Kohlschinsky.

THE Headquarters of the Tibet Mission, with the flying column under General Macdonald, are now well on their way to Gyantse. On reaching Kaletso, where the Mounted Infantry had a brush with the Tibetans, it was found that the enemy had abandoned their position. They had lost six killed and three wounded in the skirmish, and apparently did not consider themselves equal to holding the wall which they had built to block the road. The Mission and its escort accordingly moved on through Salu and reached Kang Ma, about half way between Guru and Gyantse. A Tibetan force is reported ahead, and opposition will probably be encountered at the gorge just beyond Kang Ma. The distance from Guru to Gyantse is 72 miles.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Montenegro, 2856 tons, Captain J Clare, sailed yesterday, for Havre with a general cargo.

The steamer Imaum, 2702 tons, Captain S O Penberthy, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Dott, 689 tons, Captain T T Gyeure, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S F Co's steamer Pundit, 3131 tons, Captain W J Crebain, will sail to-day, for Galle in ballast.

The steamer Shahnoor, 2193 tons, Captain J E Davidson, will sail to-day, for Jeddah with a general cargo and 15 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara 1559 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, and Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and the following passengers ;—Mr and Mrs Lawers, Mr and Mrs Tarvet, Mr Capplestone, and 350 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer General, 1480 tons, Captain C Scharie, will sail to-day, for Tieste, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr and Mrs E Marguerritte, Mr J Candurier, Capt and Mrs Colan and infant, Mr V P B Williams, Mr G L Farran, Mr and Mrs Reusch and three children, Mr and Mrs T Daintith, Two Misses and Master Daniteth, Mr Sawtell, Mrs N O Gorman, Mr S Brandan and Miss Cullen,

BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The iron beacon South of Cross Island has been removed for repairs—A barge with a white flag will be anchored about 100 feet South of the site until the beacon is replaced.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Tientsin	2553	Kenrick			P & O Co
Sofala	3136	Shepherd			M M & Co
Ophelic	42	Marguerritte			Yacht
Nowshera	1961	Dewing			M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Cayo Bonito	2213	Farrell			K Nixon & Co
Istrar	2979	Perks	Antwerp		K N & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2205	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Pundit	3831	Crebbin			T M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Butler	Calcutta		M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M & Co
Kasara	504	Hirst			M M & Co
Hoseinee	943	Lorne	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Oriental	3085	Spicer			P & O Co
Heim	758	Erikson	Singapore		Bombay Co
Iran	4166	Jacob	Dunkirk		K N & Co
Nevasa	1945	Seddon			M M & Co
Gairloch	2414	Craig			W & A G & Co
Urlana	3383	Allen			M M & Co
Goalpara	1359	Hirst			M M & Co
Valetta	2973	Peel			H C Joosub

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	19-4	F Muir & Co
B	Orcnsey	2415	Ellis	Hamburg	13-4	F M & Co
D	Louisiana	2920	Brumney	Hull	13-4	W & A G & Co
D	Crewe Hall	2080	Haughton	K'chi	16-4	K Nixon & Co
K	Caspian	2313	Young	Antwerp	14-4	J M & Co
K	Ashruf	2203	Newley	Jeddah	15-4	H C Joosub
M	Inverie	3113	White	Calcutta		T Morrison
N	Camberwell	2589	Faines	Antwerp	26-4	M M & Co
O	Shahnoor	2118	Danison	Red sea ports	13-4	Tajbhoy
P	Stanhope	1810	Verral	N F		Hajee S Sidick
Q	Agnes	1812	Eagle	Liverpool		Mackintosh

Alongside

Puri	287	Ahmed	N F	N F	Shpi & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Simla	3828	Summers	China	19-4	P & O Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	21-4	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	15-4	F R S N Co
4	Ischia	2784	Maganzuri	China	16-4	F Crocco
5	Montenegro	2856	Clare	Havre	12-4	K N & Co
6	General	1480	Scharfe	Trieste	13-4	A Strandes
7	Santhia	3352	Phillips	N F		M M & Co
7	Imaum	2704	Penberthy	Dunkirk	12-4	K N & Co
8	Shadwell	2593	Tointon	Antwerp	14-4	M M & Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4297	Billett	A'werp	16-4	K N & Co
10&11	Hohenfels	3550	Kels	Karachi	20-4	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4030	London	London	16-4	P & O Co
14	Clan Macarthur	2657	Mackintosh	L'pool	23-4	F M & Co
15	Mercedes de Larrinaga	2701	O'Connor	Genoa	16-4	K N & Co
16	Begonia	2216	Rutherford	L'pool	16-4	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Mahanadi	547	Hossein	Manglore	15-4	Shepherd

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Goalpara s	Hirst	Bushire, March 29

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Ranee s	Corran	Calcutta
	Java s	Dickinson	Persian
	Dott s	Gyeure	Rangoon
	Imaum s	Penberthy	Dunkirk
	Montenegro s	Clare	Havre

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pundit, Cribbin, for Galle.
" General, Scharie for Trieste.
" Shahnoor, Davidson for Jeddah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Nevasa, for Zanzibar. &c.
" Goalpara, for Persian Gulf.
" Hohenfels for Hamburg, &c,
" Caigo Boneto, for Port Said.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Manora left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 11th inst.

The P and O s s Caledonia arrived Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of 10th instant.

The Clan Co's s s Almnick left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s s Nippon from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 11th inst.

The same Coy's s s Imperator from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 11th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Begonia s—430 bales cotton and 9100 cwt wheat Ralli Bros 200 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 12 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 84 cwt tallow The Sizing Material and Co; 98 bales wool The Bombay Co; 1000 cwt Maize Sanday Co.

Massilia s—14000 cwt wheat Sandey and Co; 168 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 83 bales wool N Goculdas; 100 bales wool J Kara; 20 cwt coir yarn V Harridas and Co; 76 bales wool The Bombay Co; 5,000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton waste Nessey Peerbhoy,

Crewe Hall s—76 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 146 bales wool C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—27 bales skins R M Noora; 74 bales helmp P Bhimjee; 140 cwt kurdee seed A Blascheck add Co; 7 cwt sasmucerfins, Meherally and Co; 50 cwt olibanum J Nurbheram; 962 cwt cotton seed W Beche; 1 bale cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 75 bales skins and hides H M Abba; 5 casks candiments Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 108 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co; 20 cwts deer horns J MjRahimetoola.

FOR HULL.

Louisiana s—4,000 cwts cotton seed G Madhowjee 3,000 cwts cotton seed Killck Nixon and Co,
Dido s—1,200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Agnes s—2,000 cwts cotton seed G Madhawjee 10,000 cwts wheat Saturday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—1,583 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts poppyseed A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Caspian s—350 cwts myrabollams, The Bombay Union agency; 2,000 cwts linseed D Nanjee and Co.
Kt of the Garter s—110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1,104 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.
Shadwell s—2,000 cwts wheat John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts poppyseed Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Cressay s—194 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Montenegro s—100 bales cotton and 2,009 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Crewe Hall s—10 bales hemp Kindle Reeve and Co.
Massilia s—804 cwts mustard seed 2,970 cwts reppeseed 7,920 cwts linseed and 9,910 cwts Gingelly seed John Fachiri 1,845 cwts gingelly seed 129 cwts ground nuts E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—1000 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co,

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton The Bombay Company,

FOR GENOA.

Mercedes de Larrinaga s—450 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 150 bales cotton Nansukhairas and Co; 110 bales cotton Vokart Bros.
R Rubattino s—44 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 50 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts linseed Ewart Latham and Co; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 740 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 2,009 cwts rapeseed and 1,600 cwts tedseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

General s—715 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 250 cwts olibannum G Sojpal; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 250 cwts gum G Sojpal.

FOR KOBE.

Simla s—346 bales cotton Relli Bros; 600 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha 500 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 723 bales cotton Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 300 bales cotton N Cursetjee and Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Simla s—40 bales wool The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla s—359 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co; 750 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 600 bales twist E Wordin and Co; 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.
Ischia s—100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon 50 bales twist Talati and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—1,500 cwts onian H D Abba 437 cwts olibanum R M Jaffer and Co; 57 olibanum Yan Shun and Co; 12 cwts olibanum 25 cwts sharkfins P R Talati 4 cwts sharkfins and Tobinaws C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.
Simla s—50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co 135 cwts olibanum D Kollabhai and Co.

YOU WANT A TRAVELLING RUG ?

YOU CANNOT HAVE ANYTHING BETTER THAN THE BEST,
THE "LALIMLI"
PURE WOOL RUGS,

OUR GENUINE
CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUGS
SIZE 90in. by 60in. WITH FRINGED ENDS,
ARE GUARANTEED PURE WOOL
THROUGHOUT.
Price Rs. 12 each.
MADE IN ALL THE CLAN TARTANS.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

COMPARE OUR QUALITY WITH THE
LOW PRICED BUT NOT CHEAP,
FAKED-UP, SHODDY ARTICLES
SO FREELY OFFERED BY
UNSCRUPULOUS IMPORTERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
PURE WOOL FABRICS,
INCLUDING
Broadcloths, Blankets, Flannels,
Serges, Tweeds, Putties,
Numdahs, Berlin Wools,
Lohis, Horse Clothing,
Greatcoat Cloths, Socks,
Jerseys, Cardigans, Balaclavas,
Sweaters, Gloves, etc.
AND
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL"
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON
APPLICATION.

CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
[VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON
Sole Vendors in India and Burmah
of
SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S RENOWNED
ASTRONOMICAL
INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on
Application.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS'
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident
Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS:
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES
AND
RANGES.
TO BURN COAL, OIL OR WOOD.
WICKLESS BLUE FLAME
OIL STOVES, STEAM COOKERS,
Rippingille's Oil Stoves
Kitchen Accessories, Meat Choppers, and
Cutters, &c.
HYDROCARBON BURNERS,
ROOM HEATERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND ICE BOXES,
FIRE, BRICKS, SHOVELS, POKERS,
Scrapers, Flue Brushes and all Accessories in stock
and Repairs undertaken.
LAWN MOWERS, SAFES, etc.
STOVE DEPOT,
17, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS
For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to
any Address in the Fort.
Subscriptions are now being
Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
[REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

DUNLOP
TYRES
FOR
CYCLES,
MOTOR CYCLES,
MOTOR CARS.
IMPROVED MANUFACTURE:
REDUCED PRICE.
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC
TYRE Co., Ltd.,
49. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

THE
PIANO SHOP
WHERE you can have the best selection of thoroughly reliable first class PIANOS, on Special Terms or Cash or Monthly Payments, which will cost you no more than Pianos of unknown makers.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS IS NOT A WAR
THEN
NO USE OF WAITING ?

We will give Rs. 2,000 FIRST PRIZE with a view to increase the popularity of our English manufactured goods in this Country.

Total Rs. 5,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

	Rs.	As.
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS	1	8
QUEEN CHAIN	1	8
LADY'S NECK CHAIN	2	0
ENGLISH LEVER ROUND TIME-PIECE (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	3	8
ENGLISH LEVER SQUARE TIME-PIECE (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	4	8
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	7	8

ENORMOUS SAVING.

WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their cheapness but for their durability and reliable timekeeping for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of mainspring, oiling, &c., &c., also we will pay the Postage when sent to us for Repairs.

PRIZE TICKETS issued free of cost up to 7th May, 1904, and the DRAWING will be held on the 14th May, 1904, on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		2,000
1 Do.	"		200
1 Do.	"		100
20 Prizes	"	Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	"	" 5	2,500
523 Prizes			Rs. 5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
19, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

Through their connection with Geo. W. Wheatley & Co. (of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Paris), Successors to

WAGHORN PIONEER OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE,

Latham & Co. offer to all adopting their Agency the Advantages of a system most favourably known to the Public and originated

UPWARDS OF 63 YEARS AGO.

Send for their Tariff of Through Inclusive Rates for the conveyance of Packages to all parts of the United Kingdom from your Station.

Through Tariff of Rates to
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
will be furnished on application to

LATHAM & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1904.

LORD KITCHENER'S REFORM SCHEME.

"IF I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a soused gurnet. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat." Falstaff's words come to mind when we read the opening sentences of Lord Kitchener's memorandum on military training. "Notwithstanding many instructions regarding the military training of troops, which have been from time to time issued, the results, hitherto attained in India in regard to this most important subject, have been somewhat disappointing." These are the terms in which his Excellency the Commander-in-chief paraphrases Falstaff, more polite as to the ordinary parlance of to-day compared with that of the time of the fourth Henry. Our Army is admittedly a small one for the purposes for which it is maintained; there is consequently all the more need for a higher standard of excellence with us than obtains elsewhere. It must, therefore, be the constant endeavour of everyone in the Army, says Lord Kitchener, so to train themselves and those under them in time of peace that when the strain of war comes all ranks may know what to do and how to do it. It is a high ideal at which to aim, and if Lord Kitchener remains at head-quarters in India long enough and his successors are men of the same stamp, we may hope to see an attempt made towards its attainment. But the effect of the new rules, unless accompanied by the introduction of an adequate scale of pay, will be to denude the army of officers. The country—or its commanders for it—demands greater efficiency, more accomplished officers, men who are university professors compared with their predecessors of a century ago; yet the country offers them not a penny more per annum than was offered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. If the country wants smart and efficient officers, it must pay for them. It must give them as it gives to the rank-and-file, a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Loyalty and patriotism will fight battles, but they will not pay mess-bills or buy the ever-changing uniform. Efficiency must be paid for.

Lord Kitchener hopes to be able to stimulate the professional zeal of all officers from generals downwards and to give a fresh impetus to the battle training of the army and an improvement in its efficiency as a fighting machine. Unless his Excellency moves with the utmost caution in this direction, he will succeed only in carrying the junior ranks out of the service directly they have earned their first pension. To stimulate the professional zeal of all officers, it is essential that they shall be treated with the utmost fairness in every thing which concerns them. The whole secret of preparing for war, says the Commander-in-chief, is a matter of training and instruction, and commanding or other officers, who profess or show their incapacity as instructors and their inability to train and educate those under them for all situations of modern war, must be deemed unfit for the positions they hold. No one will complain of that; but what they will, and do, complain of is the manner in which Madras and Bombay continue to be overlooked and officers persistently brought from Bengal and the Punjab and put over their heads. Is a field officer, whose whole service has been put in with an Urdoo speaking regiment, best qualified to train and educate a regiment of Mahrattas whom he has never seen before and who will not follow or trust him as they would an officer who has served from his subaltern days with them? Is this the manner in which it is hoped to stimulate professional zeal? To be a competent leader no doubt an officer must be competent to lead, and to be accepted as an instructor his professional knowledge must be undoubted. That is true; but it is also essential that those who follow must know and trust their leaders and to persist in the practice, we were led to believe had been abandoned once and for all, will be not only to destroy professional zeal among the officers but "esprit de corps" among the men. The best way to stimulate professional zeal is to adopt as the guiding principle of the service "Fair-play and no favoritism."

We heartily sympathise with Lord Kitchener in his desire to secure greater efficiency, and some of the reforms he foreshadows have undoubtedly much to recommend them. But he cannot but be greatly hampered by the stumbling-block we have indicated—his inability to offer them better pay for better work. We are not sure if his scheme, by turning every mess into a schoolroom, will not be to develop brains wholly at the expense of muscle. It is all very well to fill the head of every officer with as much military law and theory as it will hold, but if that officer's legs, for want of time for exercise, refuse to carry him on the field, the brains will not avail very much. "Mens sana in corpore sano" has been aimed at, the one inseparable from the other, if it is to be of any use, but the body is apparently to be sacrificed. The military education of officers is to commence from the day they join and continue until they leave the service—a very pleasant prospect. The period between the day they join and that on which they leave the service will not be a very long one; but, however short, it will be one continuous unceasing grind, grind—and the work of two skilled mechanics for the pay of one cooly at the best. If Lord Kitchener would have his army as efficient as he wishes it he would find it well to represent this point to the Minister in charge of the money-bags at Home. There is not a Secretary of State for War who has not at one time or other admitted that the pay of the British officer is insufficient, whatever may be his branch of the service. But not one of them has attempted to raise it. The only reason ascribed for shirking the obvious duty is that we can get sufficient officers without increasing their pay. But we cannot get sufficient officers of the stamp Lord Kitchener desires, men who are willing to devote the time and energy to the work he demands of them They will prefer to find more lucrative employment outside the army, whose strength will be further decreased by the dismissal of officers who are unable to pass the long succession of examinations which sweep down upon them. As it stands Lord Kitchener's scheme will effect some improvement but very little and that little, perhaps only temporarily.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER CRITICISED.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper has a good deal to say on the subject of the recent Mohurrum disturbances in Bombay. As to what may be the process of ratiocination, he has used in arriving at the deductions to be found in his article, we should not care to hazard a guess. His conclusions are, however, sufficiently remarkable and original to be worth a passing notice, though we imagine the Commissioner whom he has undertaken to pillory will not trouble to stand upon his defence. Apparently the press of this city has still much to learn in the matter of news gathering; for the article, we allude to, which bears the suggestive but hardly complimentary title of "Turbulent Bombay", reveals quite a number of new and interesting facts. "Hardly a year passes," we are informed, "when there are not similar scenes enacted to those which have upset the city during the past week, and on the slightest pretext we find the rowdy element only too glad to defy the authorities." The species of gladness, which pervaded the city during the admittedly trying days of the Mohurrum week, was of a curious order, but that is beside the question. As a matter of fact during the last thirty years there have not been more than half a dozen disturbances; during the last fifteen, there have been only two. This, in view of the innumerable rival interests and factions which exist in the city, is somewhat remarkable. Indeed, it would hardly be surprising if the jealousy of communities and the conflictions of religious thought did lead to frequent disturbances, and an average of one outburst in five or six years is not more than one might expect. Then as to the Commissioner's action in withdrawing the Rangari Moholla taboot license, we are mildly told that it was injudicious, and that the popular feeling is one of indignation "that the Commissioner by his action should have caused a suspension of business in the native town for nearly a week." Here is one of the "facts" we have alluded to. It is certainly true that the Borahs closed their places for four days and it is also true that the liquor license-holders complain of having lost money. But had the Commissioner adopted a course other than he did, it is just as certain that the bazaar would have been untenable for a month. Indeed in view of the big trading interest which the Borah community wields, it would not have been at all an unexpected development had business been absolutely disintegrated for an even longer period. Granting the good faith of the writer of this highly interesting and imaginative dissertation, it is improbable that he realises the serious nature of the recent outbreak. The Commissioner had not to deal with a desultory mob, but a deep religious feeling, concerted fanaticism which savoured of conspiracy. The feeling against the Borahs was strong. In a way it was very serious, but the real seriousness of the disturbance was its possibility of development. It was never at all unlikely that the feeling of the Sunnis would be directed against the whole of the Shiah community, Moguls, Khojas and Julais. That would have meant bloodshed and loss of life. It was the calling out of the military alone which averted it. A police force was never yet intended to cope with a general uprising of communities. That is the distinct work of the military, and even at this period of the twentieth century, riots do occur and the military are called out in the best organised of British cities. Had the Commissioner waited until a real riot developed among the refractory mob which infested the native town on the night of the principal disturbance, there is not the slightest doubt that serious measures would have been necessary and that lives would have been lost. The Commissioner is charged with want of tact on account of his cancellation of the Rangari Moholla taboot license. That is alleged to be the cause of the outbreak. And if so, must offenders go unpunished for no other reason than that they would possibly become angry if proper justice were meted out to them? The article speaks of the contempt in which the police are held on account of their alleged inability to cope with the mob. We imagine popular contempt would have been real and earnest had the Commissioner allowed the Doctor Street affray to pass unnoticed. It will be a long time before Bombay will submit to be ruled by an armed police force, and we think that it will always be content to accept the military assistance which proved so valuable on this occasion. When the city becomes the "Turbulent Bombay" which is pictured by our Lahore contemporary's correspondent, then it would be better to adopt martial law for good and all. But we must give credit where it is due. The article is correct in one respect. It says that Sunnis are not Shiahs.

A NEW IMPERIAL SERVICE.

THE Budget speech of his Excellency the Viceroy demonstrated that the Government of India have awakened to the necessities of a complete reorganisation of the Customs Department of India. There is little, if any, reason to complain of the work done by the establishment of the department in so far as its subordinate officials are concerned, and to prove that its higher officers are men of ability, one has only to refer to their experience in other departments of the Civil Service. But the higher establishment of the Customs has never been given a fair chance of proving its capabilities. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce who have brought the matter to the notice of Government with successful results, point out that the department can never be expected to work with complete success while officials are placed at the head of a department for which they have had no previous training. They also allude to the very general impression that exists in all trading communities that in order to obtain specially trained and efficient officers, the service should be made an Imperial one, as this would ensure continuity of administration and provide a body of officials who would always be available for and capable of undertaking the highest positions. So long as the Customs is maintained as a department of the Civil Service, constant changes of officials are unavoidable, and this makes a really efficient service almost an impossibility. The present condition of things is undoubtedly prejudicial to trade. The Government has practically accepted the proposal, admitted the faults of the system, and formulated a scheme which is calculated to do away with all the disabilities of the service at present complained of. An Imperial Customs Service is to be formed which will control the appointments of the Collectors of Customs, at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Chittagong the assistant Collectorships at these ports, and the posts of Superintendent of the Preventive Service at Calcutta and Bombay. The salaries of these officials will range from Rs. 2,750 to Rs. 300, at which latter sum probationers will be admitted into the service. A good percentage of the posts will be reserved for members of the Civil Service, but Government give an assurance that reversions to the local governments will be arranged in such a manner that changes will not be excessively numerous. These, the broad outlines of the proposals, have been unreservedly accepted by the Chambers of Commerce, and they will go a very long way towards removing all the existing disabilities of the Customs Establishment. The trading communities generally are to be congratulated upon having secured such a handsome concession to their desires. Another matter—the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act—was also touched upon. The Calcutta Chamber have pointed out that the divergencies of method in the manner of administrating this measure at different ports has resulted in the past in serious embarrassment to trade. An understanding has also been given upon this point, and it may reasonably be anticipated that the outcome will be very necessary reforms.

His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay returned here last evening from Mahableshwar.

A HAGUE despatch to the "Deli Courant," dated 25th March, states that the Tsar proceeds to the Far East in August to take supreme command of the army.

THE statement of traffic for the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 27th February, amounted to Rs. 1,812. Total earnings from 1st January to 27th February were Rs. 16,461.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 27th February amounted to Rs. 12,220, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 11,865. Total earnings from 1st January to 27th February were Rs. 1,30,904, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,07,163.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 27th February amounted to Rs. 4,260, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,065. Total earnings from 1st January to 27th February were Rs. 31,570, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,300.

TOWARDS the end of last February a private committee of members of the Roman mercantile and industrial community met to consider the possibility of making the lower Tiber as far as Rome navigable for large vessels. The committee intend to agitate incessantly until the Government is induced to authorise this project.

A PETROLEUM district has been discovered on the island of Tscheleken in the South-east of the Caspian Sea the oil of which contains five to ten per cent. of paraffin and thirty per cent. of vaseline. For the better utilisation of this petroleum the Governor-General of the Trans-Caspian province is sending a specialist to Galicia to study the manufacture of paraffin as carried on there.

PREPARATION goes forward amain for the preparatory trials in the French Ardennes for the Gordon Bennett Cup. M. Fampier, who has made the circuit on an official mission of inspection, recommends tarring about eight miles of road, at certain turns and at certain villages. Elaborate precautions are being taken against accident to anybody other than the competitors. A patrolman will be stationed on alternate sides of the road at every fifty yards, and the road through all villages will be fenced to keep the public out of the way. Two villages will be neutralised, and there will be five stops, necessitating as many restarts.

THE invention of preserving milk in tablet-form is to be carried out in Argentina by the "Dried Milk Company Limited." The Company has made its first attempt in Navarro, in the province of Buenos Ayres, and it has set up three machines there which dispose of 7,500 litres of milk daily. It is intended to establish similar stations all over the province. Besides the making of simple milk-tablets the manufacture of the same with the addition of sugar, coffee and chocolate is projected. "The Dried Milk Company" has already received large orders for the delivery of condensed milk in tablet-form in South Africa and Brazil.

THERE is a further addition to the list of gems of medieval Italian art now being at frequent intervals redeemed from the dust and the ignorant indifference of generations. In the old church of Vagua, near Domodossola, has lain for more than a century a painting upon which so little thought or care had been bestowed that it had become thickly coated with dust. This having been cleared away, the picture has been identified as the work of Tanzio, one of Michael Angelo's most capable pupils, and among the best painters of the Renaissance. Henceforward the picture will be catalogued, as it deserves to be, among the nation's most precious heirlooms.

BOTH Russia and Japan are petroleum producing countries. Japan was, according to a German trade circular, one of the first countries to produce and consume petroleum. Over a thousand years ago the existence of petroleum and of natural gases was known in Japan. That the earth-oil industry long remained in so undeveloped a stage there, can be referred partly to the love in the people for old traditions. The boring machinery used in Japan is of so primitive a description that German expert petroleum borers were filled with astonishment when they saw how it was possible, with such instruments to get respectable returns from the petroleum springs. In 1879 the number of productive wells was according to Tecklenburg 874. Since then the Japanese petroleum industry has made rapid and considerable advances. The quantity consumed in the country is nearly three and a half times now what it was in 1882.

THE NEW NAVAL BASE AT DOVER.

[BY DOUGLAS M. GANE.]

THE construction of a British naval base at a spot where the passage from the North Sea to the Atlantic narrows down to a neck some twenty-five miles in width, is an event that cannot fail to disturb the equanimity of those nations whose coastlines lie to the north of it. The German Emperor is credited with peculiar interest in our new project and his interest is natural enough, for the Straits of Dover are capable of becoming as much a position of control of German Sea communications in the north as already the Straits of Gibraltar are in the south, and the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and the Straits of Malacca in the east. With the command of the Straits of Dover we add one more barrier to German maritime intercourse. While we remained with no position of command nearer to Germany than the Straits of Gibraltar we might in the event of war be able to seal the passage to the Mediterranean and the Indian and Pacific Oceans, but the Atlantic would be open to her. With Dover as a naval station, however, she stands more or less liable to be bottled up within the narrow limits of the North Sea.

Regarded from the East homewards the Straits of Gibraltar have hitherto been regarded as our first line of outworks which Germany would have to overcome should she at any time resolve to challenge our position in the East. But this promises to be no longer the case, for with the establishment of Dover as a naval station we shall have pushed our defences to the very door of our potential enemy. Upon these considerations, writes Douglas M. Gane in the "Pall Mall Gazette," it is not to be wondered at that the Kaiser should anticipate his visit to Gibraltar by a glance at the works in progress at Dover. His journey to the East was shown by subsequent events to have been inspired by something more than academic interest, and we must not be surprised if this tour of inspection of our defences leads to results which imply on the part of Germany a better understanding of their powers.

As Germany, of all countries, has most to fear from a naval base at Dover, so to Germany and the growth of German sea power must be attributed the main cause of its construction. It is no new idea. It was recommended by the Royal Commission of 1844, and again by the Commission of 1881; in fact, the Admiralty Pier is the first instalment of the work projected by the earlier scheme, a scheme with the inception of which the name of the Duke of Wellington is associated. In the office of the superintendent of the present works is a chart that shows this as well as the numerous plans that have succeeded it, all of which, until the present one, have fallen stillborn from the hands of the craftsmen who prepared them.

The harbour now in course of construction was begun in 1895, and, as the result of nearly nine years' work, the western arm, which is really a continuation of the Admiralty Pier, has more than two-thirds of its length finished, and the eastern arm, projecting some 3,300 ft, into the sea, is practically complete. The detached breakwater, which is to lie between them, leaving an aperture at one end of 600 ft. and at the other of 800 ft., is not yet begun; but preparations are well advanced, and, but for the disastrous gale of the early days of last September, would probably be now complete. I visited the works shortly before the unfortunate event, and I visited them after, and I saw them for the first time after I had made an inspection of the works at Gibraltar.

What particularly strikes the visitor in comparing the methods of construction at these two harbours is the greater speed attained by those employed at the home port. Whether this has a political significance, as suggesting greater need for despatch in the one case than the other, or whether it be a mere contrivance on the part of the contractor, dictated by considerations of business, I do not know; but, be that as it may, the methods employed at Gibraltar are slow by comparison with those at Dover. The Titan crane has the defects of its good qualities, and it is this crane which the contractors have employed at the Rock. It renders staging unnecessary, but it stands at the end of the mole, occupying the whole space available for the erection of plant, so that only one operation in the process of construction can be performed at the same time. With a lifting capacity of fifty to sixty tons, the Titan crane is projected forward on metals as each extension of the mole has reached completion, the crane depositing one day the blocks that the next day will constitute its support.

At Dover, on the other hand, the Goliath crane is used, and consequently with four cranes the four separate operations which the crane is required to perform are in progress at one and the same time. An avenue of staging is projected beyond the end of the mole, and along this the cranes travel, the first being engaged in excavating with the "crab," the second in levelling the sea bottom by means of the diving-bell, and the remaining two in carrying and placing the blocks of concrete. By this means the breakwater is extended between the rows of staging, which are continued as progress is effected, and removed by means of the Sheerness hulk as their duties are fulfilled.

The difference in method in the construction of the two detached breakwaters has each its special recommendation and interest. In the case of Gibraltar a caisson was sunk as a base for the erection of plant enclosing a column of concrete some 900 tons in weight, and upon this the Titan crane began its operations, with results that are now apparent. At Dover, on the other hand, "dolphins," or iron stagings, will be erected at a distance of 100 and 200 yards respectively from the end of the moles, and to these cranes will travel upon girders, when they will be in a position to begin their work. On the occasion of the storm referred to, the first of these dolphins was complete and its entire demolition with the loss of all the plant upon it, was the chief injury which the works sustained.

Another point of contrast between the two harbours consists in the laying of the blocks. This may not be a matter of general interest, but it is perhaps worth mentioning that at Dover they are laid flat in courses, while at Gibraltar they are tilted up and laid diagonally, almost on their ends. This is to provide for the difference in the nature of seabottom, the method employed at Gibraltar giving better opportunities of levelling up the surface of the work when there is reason to expect a settlement.

When completed, Dover Harbour will enclose an area of water devoted to Admiralty purposes of more than 600 acres, with a tolerably even bottom ranging at its greatest depth from seven fathoms at low water to ten fathoms at high water. The harbour at Gibraltar, on the other hand, has an area of only 450 acres, but it must be remembered that it is a harbour within a harbour, and is necessary only by reason of the liability to the attack of torpedo craft to which vessels lying in the natural harbour are exposed. Whatever imperfections Dover Harbour may have by reason of its natural shortcomings, it does at least answer to the high standard by which Gibraltar has won fame in the fact that it is a harbour protected by a fortress. The high ground in rear of the town is capable of rendering the place as unapproachable almost as "the Rock" itself, and though the station may fail to realise all that is expected of it as commanding the passage of the Straits, it does at least afford us a secure base of operations and a shelter for our ships, and it affords us these in a position where they promise, as events tend, to be of most effect strategically and of most benefit politically.

THE musical world of Paris is just now greatly exercised by an incident which raises questions of interest and importance for all countries. The Minister of Instruction and Fine Arts has (the Paris correspondent of the "Newcastle Chronicle" says) issued a decree placing a limit for the future upon the number of female students admitted to instrumentalist classes of the Conservatoire, and especially to the classes for stringed instruments. No matter how many women may succeed at the competitions, only four, or about one-third of the whole, may be admitted to each class. There is a natural upheaval of indignation among those affected, although it does not cause any practical grievance, since the number of women students has never reached the limit now fixed. At the same time it is not denied that conditions are changing, and that the decree aims at keeping men in the majority, in the interests of art itself.

NIUCHWANG SCARED.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Reuter (Niuchwang) says that the garrison is preparing for the possibility of a Japanese attack. The forts yesterday scared the inhabitants by heavy firing.

It is officially explained that the garrison misunderstood the Customs' flash signals, giving the depth of water at the mouth of the River enabling ships to go to sea, and accordingly fired on the pilot boats and outgoing merchantmen.

Niuchwang is now practically closed to commerce and merchantmen are leaving without discharging their cargo.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A Chinese steamer arrived at Chifu yesterday from Niuchwang and reports that eight large Russian warships stopped her and examined her ten miles from Port Arthur.

Mr. Douglas Story, a special correspondent of the "Daily Express" cabling from Yin-kow on March 24, says :—

The River Liao is now comparatively free from ice, and the Russian forces are ready to meet an attack by the Japanese, and are determined to offer a stubborn resistance.

The forts are ready for action, the guns are all in position, and have been tried at various ranges.

The river mouth is protected by a new fort on One Tree Hill, and the Russians have prepared to sink stone-laden junks to protect the entrance to the port from destroyers and vessels of light draught.

In any case, however, the Japanese warships would not be able to cross the bar, which will not permit the entrance of vessels drawing more than 24ft. of water.

There is a strong Cossack outpost at Tien-chung-tai, on the coast to the west, which it is expected will be sufficient to prevent a landing there, and a large body of troops is at Kao-pan-tzu to protect the railway to Sin-min-ting, which is only 40 miles from Mukden.

In exchange for cash here one is given miserable paper roubles nominally of the value of 100 cents, but in reality worth 50. The Chinese refuse to take English sovereigns, even at the low rate of 9 dols. 50 cents.

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

REPORTED CHANGE OF JAPANESE PLANS.

The Russian Ministry of War, says Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent writing on March 24th, has received persistent reports that the Japanese are preparing to land in neutral Chinese territory, on the west coast of the Gulf of Liao-tung, either at Tien-kian-cheng, in Kinchau Bay, or at Shan-hai-kwan.

Russian agents report that there is every indication that such a landing is intended, and their statements coincide with other information pointing to a complete change in the Japanese plan, involving practically the abandonment of further heavy landings in Korea.

According to Government advices there are only about 70,000 Japanese in Korea at present. It is considered possible that the Japanese reckon upon effecting their complete mobilisation there much sooner, but that the difficulties of transport inland, and the roads of Korea proved more serious than was expected, and that they found themslves unable to deliver a frontal attack in Manchuria before the Russians were in sufficient force to check them.

In any case, the later advices indicate that the Japanese will not send many more soldiers to Korea. They may make a diversion in Possiet Bay, in the direction of Vladivostock, but their main objective will, henceforth, be the Gulf of Liao-tung.

If the information received is correct the Japanese have discovered that a landing in the peninsula is too hard a task for them and have decided to land on the Chinese side where there is no army to repel them. Only two points are feasible for this purpose namely, Chin-wang-tao and Tien-kian-cheng which are connected by rail respectively with Shan-hai-kwan and Kao-kiao on the Peking railroad. Landing at either of these places would give the Japanese possession of a splendid strategic line, whereby they could strike at the Russian flank and if desired and hold Peking in subjection.

Little faith is placed here in the Chinese generals who, it is thought, might disregard orders from Peking, and join forces with the Japanese.

The Russian military authorities have felt themselves compelled to consider this possibility, and to take necessary precautions. The question of international complications which might arise out of such a Japanese landing has also received careful consideration.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTEHR OUTRAGE AT BARCELONA.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

eahor Maura, the Spanish Premier when leaving the Palace of the Council-General at Barcelona to-day was attacked and wounded by a dagger.

King Alfonse who is still in Barcelona was present.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Mr. Balfour in the Commons eaid that the action in Tibet necessitated asking the House sanction the employment of Indian troops beyond the frontier. He thought there should be no delay in the discussion.

A Resolution will be taken to-morrow.

The Budget will be brought forward on Tuesday.

Mr. Brodrick said no despatch of any importance had been sent to Lord Curzon regarding Tibet since 6th November last.

The opposition intend raising a question regarding the excessive bloodshed in Tibet.

Time was when, even among the cities of Flanders, famous for ages for their silvery bells, the bells of Brussels enjoyed pre-eminence. The city used to possess seven great peals, whose silvery voices shed their harmonies daily over the city. One after another, however, they have disappeared, until only a single peal remains—that of St. Jacques-sur-Condenberg, and this is never heard—silent like the rest of the glorious bells of Belgium, which once from nearly every parish church in the land breathed forth the soul of Flemish art in melody, inspiring founders and artists to work that won fame through Europe. The French Revolution wrought the ruin, and condemned the land to the silence of the utilitarian age.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The Concessions in Africa.

THE INTEGRITY OF SIAM.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The general effect of the Anglo-French Agreement in Africa is that Great Britain gives eight thousand square miles in Sokoto and landing-places in Gambia affording sea-going ships access to French territory.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The official text of the Anglo-French Agreement in reference to Siam says that the two parties, disclaiming all ideas of annexation of territory, are resolved to abstain from anything opposed to the existing treaties.

They agree that their action shall be exercised freely in the spheres of influence East and West of the Menam basin respectively.

THE HEREROS' REVOLT.

Germans Heavily Engaged.

EIGHT HOURS' FIGHTING.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Renewed fighting took place in South-West Africa on Saturday.

The Germans dispersed three thousand Hereros after eight hours' fighting.

The Germans had three officers and twelve men killed and wounded.

The Hereros' losses were heavy.

PERSIAN GOVERNOR DISGRACED.

Sequel to Lord Curzon's Gulf Trip.

PENALTY FOR WANT OF COURTESY.

A telegram from Tiflis received at St. Petersburg states that Alaed Dauleh, the Governor-General of Fars, has been dismissed for not going to Lord Curzon's ship to meet him on the occasion of his Lordship's visit to the Persian Gulf.

THE KAISER AT MALTA.

Cordially Entertained.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Kaiser William has been staying at Malta since Saturday, sight-seeing and participating in a series of most cordial luncheons, receptions and dinners ashore and on board the Hohenzollern and the British Warships.

His Majesty yesterday also witnessed various drills of the fleet.

LADY AMPTHILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Lady Ampthill and children arrived here to-day, and proceed to-morrow to Mashobra where they will remain until Lord Ampthill arrives.

THE VICEROY'S SHIKAR.

The Viceroy is expected at Simla to-morrow. His Excellency has had a most successful shoot, his party having bagged no less than five tigers.

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The Viceroy and party arrived at Simla to-day.

LORD KITCHENER LEAVES BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, APRIL 12.

Lord Kitchener and staff, mentioned yesterday, left early this morning for Bellary by a special train on his way to witness a scratch local polo Tournament.

Last night his Excellency visited the Hebbal rifle ranges near Bangalore, the extension of which is contemplated. There was a dinner party at night for eighteen at the Residency ; Lord Kitchener had breakfasted with the Royal Engineer Officers.

FATALITY AT ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

A SERGEANT KILLED.

DELHI, APRIL 12.

A report has been received that at Camp Dhagal near Rawalpindi, on the 8th instant, during gun practice of No. 5 Mountain Battery, the breach-block of a new breach loading 2-95 steel-jointed gun was blown out, and the No. 1, Sergeant Murrel, had the upper part of his chest and head blown clean away.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

Owing to the reorganisation of the staff in Military Districts the following transfers have been ordered :—A. A. G's, Lieutenant-Colonel Westmorland, Southern District to Peshawar District ; Colonel Penno, Sirhind District to Rawalpindi District ; Colonel Donne, Allahabad District to Lahore District ; Lieutenant-Colonel Massy 19th Lancers to Meerut District ; Colonel Molesworth Mandalay District to Oudh District ; Colonel Forbes, Madras District to Secunderabad District ; Lieutenant-Colonel Aspinhall is posted to the Mhow District; Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, A.A.G., Bangalore District to the Poona District and Colonel Young, Deesa District to Quetta District.

The undernamed officers who have been displaced are transferred to fill appointments in the following Commands : Major Stewart, Assistant-Judge Advocate-General, Mean Meer to the Bengal Command, Captains Williams S. S. O. Multan, Major Fowle, S. S. O. Ferozpore to the Madras Command ; Captain Johnstone S. S. O. Rawalpindi to the Bombay Command.

Regular troops are to be withdrawn from rank and the post is to be made over to the Border Military Police.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India that all individuals taken for service under the Imperial Government from British or Native Corps in India and all British subordinates and clerks of the Supply and Transport Corps similarly selected are to be seconded and replaced in their Corps.

THE CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

THE VICEROY AND THE CHIEFS.

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

At the close of the recent conference of Indian princes at the Mayo College, Ajmere, which was summoned by the Viceroy to consider the final points in connection with the scheme of improved education for the three Chiefs' Colleges of Ajmere, Lahore, and Rajkote, the following note was presented to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana for transmission to the Viceroy. It was signed by all the Chiefs who were present, certain other Chiefs being prevented by various reasons from attending. It runs :—

Dear Sir,—We cannot leave Ajmere without giving expression to our keen appreciation of the honour which has been done us in being asked to join the conference which has just ended. This meeting, we venture to think, is one which marks an epoch not only in the history of the Mayo College but in the history of the whole of India. Since the Colleges for Chiefs were first started, never we feel certain, has there been such a gathering of representative Chiefs assembled anywhere. The benefits which will result from this conference will not, we feel sanguine, be limited to the advancement of the interests of Chiefs' Colleges only, but will be of far more reaching effect. We desire to thank his Excellency Lord Curzon, not only for this fresh proof of his beneficent interest in the cause of education of the Chiefs, but for the testimony, of the trust and confidence which his Excellency reposes in us, to use his own phrase, his colleagues in this work of administration. It is our opinion that the resolutions at which we have arrived, will do much to keep alive the interest of Chiefs in the maintenance of these institutions which have practically entered upon a new lease of life since the Viceroy convened the gathering two years ago at Calcutta, and we hope that the strong feeling of unity which has been displayed will lead us all to work, shoulder to shoulder, to keep up the prosperity of these Colleges, but, quite apart from this, there is a wider ground upon which we owe our thanks to his Excellency Lord Curzon. Whether we come from Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab, or the Bombay Presidency, what we Chiefs one and all do feel most strongly is that we are gratified for opportunities like this for showing we are ready and willing, not only to offer our advice, but to spend our time and labour in real effort on important matters which involved wide public interest. We fervently hope that the good results which will follow from the present meeting will lead to similar conferences of Chiefs on other subjects. While thus tendering our grafteful thanks to his Excellency, we cannot refrain from expressing our deep obligations to you for the unfailing courtesy and patience which you displayed in conducting our deliberations. We are sure that the harmony and success which have attended this conference are entirely due to you. With renewed thanks. Signed by Maharao of Kotah ; Maharaj of Rewa ; Raja of Sailana ; Nawab of Bahawalpur ; Maharao of Cutch ; Maharaja of Bikaner, Maharaja of Gwalior ; Maharaja of Jaipûr ; and the Thakur Sahib of Gondal.

MAULED BY A LION.

HOW MAJOR EWING WAS KILLED.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 11.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" states :—Particulars regarding the recent death of Major Ewing in Somaliland, from an attack by a lion, show that Major Ewing was out after a lion, with Captain Elwell, when they suddenly came across him at close quarters, Captain Elwell fired, mortally wounding the lion which sprang immediately at Major Ewing, who unfortunately tripped over a tree stump and fell. The lion seized Major Ewing's leg and mauled it severely, severing all the main arteries and lacerating the limb terribly.

Major Ewing died from loss of blood and exhaustion before he could be brought in to Wadamago.

GREAT FIRE AT AGRA.

AGRA, APRIL 11.

A great fire has occurred in the city, destroying a large quantity of merchandise belonging to native merchants.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

A LONDON DEEMING.

TWO WIVES MISSING.

London, March 25th.—In regard to the man Crossman, a ticket of leave holder who committed suicide in the street in Kensal Rise, London, on Thursday, to escape arrest for the murder of a woman who had passed as his wife and whose body was found in a trunk embedded in a mass of cement, it has been ascertained that the man went through the form of marriage eight times under various "aliases."

Two of his wives are missing.

During the fortnight's absence of his wife from his lodgings in September last another woman lived on the premises.

A "post-mortem" examination of the body found in the trunk in Crossman's lodgings showed that death occurred, approximately, in September last.

A portion of the skull is missing.

It is believed that death was caused by a blow from a hatchet.

PLAGUE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The heavy mortality from plague in the Transvaal continues.

Forty-seven Asiatics, four Kaffirs, and seven whites have succumbed to the disease.

There are at present 73 suspected cases under supervision. Nine of the suspects are whites.

NEW TRINITY HOUSE BRETHREN.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Selborne have been elected elder brethren of Trinity House, in succession to the late Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Richmond.

STRIKE RIOT AT MARSEILLES.

POLICE AND DOCKERS IN CONFLICT.

The dockers on strike at Marseilles yesterday, caused a riot in the streets, and exchanged revolver shots with the police.

One policeman had his skull split open with a stone.

Nine policemen and twelve rioters were wounded. Later in the day an agreement was arrived at, and the strike was terminated.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

THREATS BY IRISH UNIONISTS.

London, March 27th.—The Irish members of the Unionist Party have intimated that they will not support the Government unless a grant is given for the drainage of the Bann ; also a grant to Queen's College, Belfast.

KATHIAWAR AS IT IS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, APRIL 8.

The warm weather has set in, in right earnest. Plague being prevalent almost throughout Kathiawar, the Agent has not yet moved to a hilly resort. He may go to Porbandar.

We are soon likely to part with Mr. W. L. Souter, son of Sir Frank Souter, the late famous Police Commissioner of Bombay. Mr. Souter has been Superintendent of Police of this Agency for a number of years and he has worked very ably and energetically. It was at first reported that Mr. Souter would act for Mr. Gell who will be shortly going on leave, but it appears that Mr. Michael Kennedy will get the acting appointment and Mr. Souter will get an important post in the Zilla. Had Mr. Souter accepted the Deputy Commissionership which was offered him some time ago, he might have stood a good chance for the acting Commissionership.

It is due to Mr Souter to say that he has distinguished himself on numerous occasions in this Province. His connection with Kathiawar began with his appointment by Sir Charles Ollivant to reorganise the Dhrungavra State Police. He reorganized that Police and effectually brought about the destruction of a notorious gang of outlaws which infested the province and was a terror to the people. His reward was prompt. He soon secured the post of Superintendent of Police of this Agency, and he has brought it into a high state of efficiency by years of arduous toil and unflagging energy. He has infused quite a healthy tone into the Police which they sadly lacked before he assumed charge of the office. To place them above temptation he has succeeded in getting their pay increased and has created in them a taste for reading and writing which materially helps to increase their efficiency. Moreover he has established schools for the education of their children.

Over and above this Mr. Souter has had now and again to discharge the very necessary but unpleasant duty of proceeding against corrupt officials of this Agency who may have waxed fat at the expense of the people and the Government. Corruption is not extinct in this Province. It is prevalent just as it was before or just, as it is in other parts of India. Only it is practised in a more refined manner which defies detection. The task of detection, is made much more difficult inasmuch as the corrupt parties having a good knowledge of law manage things so adroitly that they leave no trace behind of their misdeeds. Hence the greatest difficulties are often experienced in placing such men before judicial tribunals with any certainty of convction. Government themselves have found out this to their cost and have now, it seems, come to the conclusion that so for as it is possible all such men may be tried departmentally and dismissed the service. This is a very proper course and quite in consistency with the merits of such cases. The only things to be urged against departmental inquiries is that charges against such officials might, be prompted by private grudges. But high European officers, as a rule, can have no grudge against their subordinates. It is only when the latter betray the trust reposed in them and bring discredit on their administration that they consider it fair and incombent upon them to get the delinquents punished, or at least removed from the scene of mischief. Removal from one place to another is no punishment at all. It only aggravates their impudence, and "fresh fields and pastures new" give a greater scope to their erring energy, to the no little suffering of the people coming in contact with them, and to the no little discredit of Government.

In the discharge of his duties as a Police officer Mr. Souter has also had the painful duty of investigating offences against Talukdars. The charging of Talukdar Walla Naja Kalla for the number of one of his servants has resulted in the Talukdar's deportation from here to Ahmednagar and of his detention there as a State prisoner pending the pleasure of Government.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar celebrates his birthday every year with increased works of benevolence. This year he has been kind enough to grant monthly pensions to poor starving widows and to establish a number of scholarships in connection with various educational Institutions in and out of Kathiawar. Of the Chiefs of this Province who are known for their excellent administration stands foremost, Maharaja Bhowsingji of Bhownagar. This young Chief who assumed the reins of administration just seven years ago has already made a name for himself. He has some very admirable traits, the first and foremost being a desire to secure the happiness of his subjects by good sound and efficient administration. He is not a Ruler in name only, but looks into everything that should be looked into, gives proper powers to his officials, sees that they do not misbehave themselves, secures the best possible men in his service, with the result that there is no corruption in his State. His power of appreciation of the work of his officials is also so high that they do their work with greater energy and honesty than is to be noticed elsewhere. He has done for the Rajkumar College of Rajkote, as Mr. Mayne said the other day, much more than all the other Chiefs put together. His relations with his subjects and his vassals are very good ; it might be almost said quite cordial, which is not a thing that can be said for many other Chiefs. The highest compliment that can be paid to this State in this connection is that Colonel Hancock who had his hand upon the pulse of Kathiwar as President of the Rajasthanik Court declared that throughout its existence of over 25 years no well founded complaint against the State was ever received by the Rajasthanik Court from any Bhoyad or Mulgrasia of Bhownagar. During the famine years, his Highness also did his very best to alleviate the sufferings of his people. H. E. the Viceroy, who off and on exhorts Chiefs to prove themselves good rulers and who is never behind hand in recognising sterling worth, will not be slow, it is to be hoped, in recognising in a subtantial form the excellent administration of this Chief.

The Maharaja has also been very happy in the selection of his Dewan, Mr. Prabhankar D. Patni who works ably, honestly and indefatigably for the welfare of those committed to his charge. He is better liked by the people than any of the former Dewans ; and enjoys the fullest confidence of the Maharaja Saheb.

Plague in Kathiawar is very bad. Jamnagar and its districts are seriously affected and as people from plague infected places are largely coming into Rajkote we may be prepared for serious outbreak of it within a week at the outside.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. S.N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Hope, Miss E C
Penwick, Capt C H
Carey, Lt C J
Richards, Mr and Mrs Erle and 2 children
Monro, Miss M H
Moore, Mr J
2 children of Mrs Hill and nurse
Cohen, Miss H
Pym, 2 Misses
Warman, Miss
Carberry, Lady Victoria
Margaray, Miss
Fraser, Mr H J
Pratt, Mrs
Bernay, Miss E M
Manly, Miss A
Rennison, Lt A J
Solly Flood Capt
Bagwell, Lt J
Young, Mr A
Gibbs, Capt and Mrs R C
Lall, Mr B C
Marshall, Miss
Batch, Mr R
Stewart, Mr F B
Kenrick, Mrs
Forster, Major and Mrs M A
Watkin, Mr C
Healey, Mr P
Agnew, Mr J
Coldwell, Lt V
Palgrave, Rev E P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sprott, Mr Mrs F L
Robertson, Mrs F
Whitchurch, Major A
Bromley, Miss A
Grant, Col S
Ramsden, Lt Col H S
Fagan, Mr J L
Granger, Capt T A
Duke, Major A L
Hill, Mrs Clande H
Stuart, Mr and Mrs H A
Bodilly Hon Mr Justice
Forster, Lt
Hutchinson, Mr C M
Andrew, Mr J
Crozier Capt C D
Lornes Mr, J
King, Mr L White
Long, Mr and Mrs E
Russell, Major B B
Ushev, Lt S
Chapman, Mr E P
Chapman, Mr J B.

FROM BRINDISI.

Harkness, Lt G

FROM PORT SAID.

Henriques Mr C B
Lewis, Mr L G

FROM KARACHI.

Turner, Mrs & 2 children
Cox, Major and Mrs P Z

FOR SYDNEY.

Stephen Miss E M

There is now being held, at Uptata, an exhibition of the natural history collections secured by Dr. Nordenskjold during his recent Antarctic expedition. The collection includes no fewer than 3,000 different species of animals, besides specimens not only of Antarctic flora, but also trees and bushes and other growths peculiar to Tierra del Fuego Louis Phillip Land, and the Semur Islands. All this, however, only represents a part of the great wealth of material—animal, botanical, and geological—amassed by Nordenskjold. The bulk of it has been left for the present at the Falkland Islands.

A HOUSE OF REST IN BASSEIN FORT.

OPENING CEREMONY.

On Saturday, the St. John's House of Rest in the Fort at Bassein was opened for the purpose of a convalescent Home. Visitors to the Fort will remember the bungalow which stands just within the walls as the Fort is entered by the road leading from the town to the Bunder. This has been recently renovated and now serves well for the purpose for which on Saturday last it was set apart

A number of visitors travelled down from Bombay by an early train to be in time for the blessing of the house. A small chapel attached to the house has been recently fitted up and has been licensed by the Bishop of Bombay for the administration of the Sacraments according to the rite and ceremonies of the Church of England. The services, on the day of the opening, commenced with a celebration of the Holy Communion at which special prayers dedicating the chapel for the purposes of worship were said. At 9-30 a.m., the service of the blessing of the house was held ; the prayers used were those in use on similar occasions in the Diocese of Bloemfontein ; the principal rooms of the house were each blessed and appropriate prayers said. At the conclusion those present went to the chapel where the license of the Bishop was read together with a letter expressing his interest in the undertaking.

The House of Rest has been opened by Dr. Bradley whose name is a household word in Bombay both among the Europeans and natives on account of her Medical and Educational work and forms part of the work of the Cowley Fathers' Mission at Umarkhadi. It is hoped that the house at Bassein will prove useful to many, both Europeans and natives, who may wish for the quiet and rest of a stay in the country within easy reach of Bombay.

At present the accomodation is for about twenty people, but it is intended before long to further develop and add to the work in different ways.

After Evensong at 5 p.m., in the chapel, the company numbering some 150 drove back to the Bassein Road Station where, by the kindness of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, a special train conveyed the party back to Bombay. Thus ended a very pleasant day for all who took part in it and thus was initiated a work which it is hoped will grow and prosper. Picnic parties visiting the Fort at any time can, by previous notice being sent to the House of Rest and by payment of a nominal charge, be provided with boiling water for tea.

BROACH NOTES.

Since the visit of H. E. the Governor to Broach, writes our correspondent, there has been but little to record. In the Easter holidays three of the local sportsmen paid a visit to the jungles of the Rajpipla State, and were fortunate enough to bag a couple of panthers. In the Broach District itself there were two holiday camps and fair sport was had.

The district is not yet free from plague, though it is hoped it soon will be, now that we are in the hot season.

Fortune has for long averted her face from the Broach cultivator, but this year, in spite of the locusts, which did a good deal of damage in the Jambesa Taluka, she is certainly smiling on him. The cotton crop is a bumper one and the price it is fetching high enough to satisfy the most greedy producer. As an indication and a result of a these favourable circumstances the cultivator is arraying his womenfolk in new clothes and ornaments and, being not deficient in shrewdness, will probably pay off a great part of his debts to the Sowkar. Once out of the clutches of the latter, may he long keep out !

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO'S AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir, —I notice that in your report of yesterday's proceedings re William Watson and Co., you have omitted to mention that Mr. Lowndes on my behalf emphatically denied that there was the slightest foundation for Mr. Inverarity's allegation "that the Receiver had offered to Mr. Macleod to act as his agent, but Mr. Macleod had declined. That on the 5th February, the Receiver asked him to take up the position for him." Such an allegation appearing uncontradicted in the report of your widely circulated paper is calculated to do me great damage, and I shall be obliged by your amending the report by inserting Mr. Lowndes contradiction at your earliest convenience.—Yours &c,

N. C. MACLEOD.
Official Assignee,

DEATH OF A PLAGUE NURSE.

Another devoted nurse has fallen a victim to plague. Miss Winscom, who from the first visitation of the epidemic gave all her time, energies and sympathy to the plague-stricken, herself contracted the disease about Easter, and she died after a nine days' valiant struggle, in spite of the skill of Dr. Tarkhad and the care of the sister and nurse in charge. Her continuous hard work had told on her by no means strong constitution, and death anticipated for her the rest which a well-earned holiday was to have given her in May. She was one of that band of silent workers for the benefit of others whose good deeds are never proclaimed aloud, but whose gentle and sympathetic alleviation of human misery evokes gratitude in the lowly to whom they have ministered. The Modi Khana Plague Hospital, where Miss Winscom had been working for some years became under her careful nursing and supervision a place to which the poor plague-stricken natives of different communities went willingly and left reluctantly. She had many tales to tell of their gratitude, and of their simple methods of showing it, how when themselves convalescent they would offer to assist in nursing to lighten the tasks of those who had watched over their recovery. Everything, that kindness and sympathy with suffering and good nursing could do, became the rule in the Modi Khana Hospital, and the patients fully appreciated the efforts of nurses and doctor. Miss Winscom's funeral took place yesterday afternoon at Sewri. She was not the first nor will she be the last in the list of those unselfish ones who are ready to die martyrs in a noble cause.

SPORT IN HYDERABAD.

Lady Jenkins and a party of friends who have been guests of his Highness the Nizam at Hyderabad had a royal sporting time. Six tigers and one panther were accounted for ; of these Lady Jenkins brought down two tigers and one panther. Duck, snipe and quail gave splendid occupation for the off-days. A week in Hyderabad city before going into Camp was spent enjoying some brilliant entertainments given by H. H. the Nizam whose guests Lady Jenkins and her party were.

A Performance of 'Hamlet' in Malay was given in Singapore the other night. The "Straits Times" makes the following comments on the performance :—It may be said at once that 'Hamlet' in Malay bore practically no resemblance to the play known to Europeans. The prince was gloomy, lively, mad, wise, funny and solemn all by turns, he could stop in the midst of his misanthropical interludes to sing a love song or join in a duet. There were six acts in the piece and about twenty scenes. The first act occupied two hours, so that it is not known when the play ended, certainly it was in the 'wee sma hours' The ghostly appearances of Hamlet's father were the most laughable of the entire play. The ghost or ghosts, the "jagah" and the sergeant of the guard kept the audience in roars of laughter. Indeed the three seemed to forget that they were part of the play and not the play itself. But it was excellent fooling all the same and obtained a great deal more applause than the scenes where the king and his court filled the stage with tinsel and paste.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Fight for the League.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

DEVON DEFEATED BY KENT.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The fight for the English Cup is, for the time being, at an end, and we can now once more turn our undivided attention to the struggle for supremacy in the different Leagues. During the first six months of the season a good many changes take place in the order of the clubs in the League "tables" and it is not until about the beginning of march that the real fight begins. The contest for the championship of the First Division is as interesting as it could be. As a matter of fact there are two big struggles going on at the present time, the one among the leading clubs for the championship and the other among the clubs figuring at the bottom of the "table" to escape being reduced to the Second Division. So far as can be judged at present, the championship of the League rests between Sheffield Wednesday and Manchester City. As it so happens, these teams meet to-morrow. In their cup tie last Saturday, it will be remembered, the Manchester team proved themselves by far the better side; but there is a good deal of difference between a cup tie and a League engagement, and for this reason to-morrow's game may have a different ending. When these clubs met for the first time this season at Manchester, on November 28, the game ended in a draw of a goal each. On Monday the "Citizens" gave Wolverhampton Wanderers a good hiding to the tune of six goals to one, bringing their aggregate number of points to 37 in 26 games. The Sheffielders in 27 games have collected 39 points. On these figures, therefore, matters are practically "all square," but on their form last Saturday the Manchester men should gain a fairly easy victory. One thing in the Sheffielders' favour is the fact that they are at home, but even with this advantage it is extremely doubtful whether they are really good enough to defeat the formidable Manchester eleven. It may be taken for granted that the "Citizens" will fight for all they are worth to capture the spoils, for the result of this match may carry with it the championship, and there is little doubt that the Manchester team have set their hearts on bringing off the double event of winning the Cup and the League championship as well. Taking every thing into consideration, the odds, if there are any, must be on Manchester City; but even if the latter do gain a victory it will not be quite such an easy one as that secured last Saturday.

With this fixture on the card the other games quite sink into insignificance. Although they can scarce hope to gain championship honours, Aston Villa will in all probability finish close up to the leaders. They were second last season, but will possibly have to put up with the third berth this. Very little difficulty should they experience in placing two points to their credit to-morrow, for they meet the Liverpool combination, one of the teams which will very likely find themselves among the juniors next year. One of the most interesting games is that to be decided at Small Heath, where the home side meet Everton. The "Heathens" are making a capital struggle to escape being reduced, and unless there is a big falling-off in their form they should succeed in stalling off this disaster. While they cannot be described as great side, Everton must always be looked upon as dangerous, and if they defeat Small Heath to-morrow nobody could be surprised. However, the "Heathens" can be relied upon to do their best, and with the advantage of being at home may win. Everton look like having a better season this than they did last year. Then in thirty-four games they captured only 32 points, while with eight games still to play they have 30 points to their credit. Although there is almost a full programme in the Second Division, the majority of the games are not of more than passing interest. There are only two clubs in the race for championship honours, Preston North End and Woolwich. Although at one time it looked as if the former would win comfortably, the Arsenal have been gradually creeping up until now they stand just as good a chance as the others. Preston North End are away to Glossop, but the records of the latter club do not suggest that they will be successful. Woolwich, however, have a somewhat harder task before them, for they have the Bolton Wanderers as their opponents at Plumstead. The possibility is that the Wanderers will not trouble themselves to any great extent about their league games, for as can easily be imagined, they are terribly keen on securing the Cup.

They themselves know as well as anybody that to beat Manchester City at the Crystal Palace they have a tremendous task before them, but they will not give in without a great struggle, If they try all they know to-morrow the Arsenal, in spite of the fact that they are at home, may find them a difficult side to beat. No one knew how good the Bolton men were until the cup competition started and when they in turn defeated Reading, Southampton, Sheffield United and then Derby County, it was realised that they must be a pretty good lot. The struggle for supremacy in the Southern League is still decidedly uneven. Southampton remain at the head of affairs, but Portsmouth are close on their heels while several of the other clubs threaten danger. The game of the afternoon is naturally the meeting of the Saints and Portsmouth at Southampton. Both teams are capable of giving a first rate exhibition of scientific football, and with the conditions in favour of a fast game a capital struggle should be witnessed. There is really nothing to choose between the sides, and it would be unjust to say that one is better than the other. Southampton have the advantage of being at home and that may be sufficient to give them victory by a narrow margin. Tottenham Hotspur should have little difficulty in defeating Swindon, whom they visit, though the Dockers, who play at Millwall, may find the Bristol Rovers tough customers to overthrow.

Though Kent, by beating Devon at the Rectory Field, save for the second season in success on earned the right to meet Durham in the final, it is just a little doubtful whether their victory by one goal one try to a dropped goal was fully deserved. If a broad view of the match justifies the statement that Kent were the better team but played somewhat below their best form Devonians can assuredly claim that on the day's play their side would probably have won, had Vivyan and Nicholas been in the third line. It was a match of many mistakes, and decidedly "mixed" football. Indeed, one might go further and say that there was a lot of bad football. It was, therefore, just the sort of game in which Vivyan and Nicholas shine, for they are both past-masters of the art of turning defence into attack, when the latter breaks down and leaves an opening for the opportunist. Even as it was Devon threw many chances away by failure on the part of their backs to keep their heads at critical moments. At the same time the strength of Devon—the greater pace of the forwards apart—was largely adventitious, for most of their chances were due to Kent's unexpected weakness, and to samples of the bad football already referred to. Morgan, though playing brilliantly, frequently made wild passes when he should have stuck to the ball, while all the Kent threes fielded badly at times. The halves were chiefly at fault, however, and as a pair, have rarely given such a sorry show. Though obviously the superior division, the Kent backs showed but little of their usual accuracy in passing. Hesitation and lack of resolution were painfully in evidence. Possibly the occasion was responsible. In any case one has to take an impressionist view of the match and supplement it with a little prejudice begot of experience of Kent at their best to describe their victory as merited. It was a fast game full of exciting incidents and not lacking in dramatic force. For this the many mistakes were mainly responsible.

The last of the season's Rugby internationals was played on Saturdy at Inverleith, Edinburgh, when Scotland retained the position of champion country by winning her second consecutive success. Twenty thousand spectators witnessed a game which was played under highly favourable conditions as regards ground and moderately favourable conditions as regards the weather. A gusty wind had, however, a material effect on the play, and explained a lot of bad handling and misfielding in a game which as a spectacle was not remarkable as a tremendously keen tussle but of well-matched sides, and, on the other hand, challenged comparison with any of the series. Losing the toss, England kicked off, Daniell starting against the breeze, Gillespie fielding and finding touch at Midfield. Hancock was penalised for off-side, and from Timma's kick Scotand pressed, Hancock broke away, but was checked, and Macdonald kicked dead. A tackle by M'Leod and a dribble by Kyle took Scotland close up, and from a pass by Gillespie M'Leod ran and gave to Crabbie, who went in at the corner. Macdonald allowed too much for the wind, and failed with the place kick. but soon after Daniell sustianed an injury to his head and went off. Hancock broke away, and was only partially stopped by Forrest, but he dropped the ball, and Macdonald cleared. Playing together desperately the English forwards carried the game to the home 25, and a movement in which Simpson and Dillon took part was checked by M'Leod. Then Vivyan went off, to be thrown into touch by Forrest. Again Simpson raised a flutter but was collared by Crabbie. From a mark by Gillespie Macdonald tried a place kick and failed. Half time was called with the score—Scotland, one try, England, nothing. When England resumed Daniell came out, and, favoured by the breeze, the English chance looked rosy. The first incident, a flying kick and follow by M'Leod, found Gamlin in difficulties, but England cleared, and, getting to the other end, an open rush looked dangerous. Vivyan intercepted a pass from Simson ond gave to Brettargh, who ran up to Forrest and handed back to Vivyan, the latter running round behind the posts. Taking the kick himself Vivyan unaccountably failed to bring out the major points. At this stage England held the whip hand, and to make matters worse for Scotland Timms got hurt, and was off for some time. Surviving a hot spell of pressure, Scotland got to the other end through grand work by the forwards. Three minutes from the end Macdonald got the ball from a misfield by Vivyan and slipped over. The place was too far out, and the result was—Scotland two tries (six points); England, one try (three points).

The international match, Ireland versus Wales under the Association code, was played on Monday at Bangor. It was unfortunate for the Principality that they were without the assistance of Meredith, who was playing for Manchester City against Wolverhampton Wanderers. In his place A. E. Watkins (Millwall) was brought in, and the forward line was rearranged. Ireland played the team originally selected. The cricket field was the scene of the encounter, which afforded heavy going, and this probably accounted for the slowness of the game. There were about 4,000 spectators present when Goodall set the ball rolling. Almost immediately Wales attacked, but M, Cracken checked the forward movement of the left wing R. Morris got down, the ball from his final effort striking the net. Directly afterwards, Hughes having pulled up the Irish forwards, the Welshmen went away, and Green was unlucky in not scoring from a pass by A. E. Watkins. At the other end Shanks sent in a long shot, which Davies dealt with cleverly, while Mercer just afterwards struck the upright. Following some neat work by the Welsh forwards R. Morris sent in a splendid shot, Scott saving smartly. Atherton met the ball on the return, and sent wide. Green next troubled the Irish custodian, but failed to beat him, and then the venue was changed. The visitors had a corner, but Morris headed away. Following this a similar advantage fell to Wales, and Green headed in, Scott, getting the ball away. Half-time:—No score. For a few minutes at the opening of the second half the Welshmen showed improved form, and raised the hopes of their Supporters. M. Watkins sent in a fine shot, which M'Gennis saved, and then Green essayed a flying shot which missed, and a fine effort by Kirwan at the other end met a similar fate. Then Shanks looked dangerous, but was given offside. Kirwood got through the Welsh halves, but was checked by blew. Goodall, however, gave Davies a stinging shot, which was cleverly negotiated. Following this M'Cracken distinguished himself by saving finely, but the relief obtained was merely temporary, both Green and Atherton making unsuccessful attempts to capture Scott's charge. With twelve minutes to play Ireland had a penalty kick, Parry having handled, and M'Cracken landed the ball in the net. This, it may be noted, is the ninth consecutive occasion on which this player has been similarly successful. For the remainder of the game the Irishmen had all the best of matters and Mercer and Shanks both made strenuous efforts to increase the lead, but found Davies alert. Just before the close two corners fell to the visitors, but neither was improved upon, and a hard-fought game resulted in a victory for Ireland by one goal to none.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	9	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	38	24	28
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	12	14	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	12	25	40
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	14	13	15
G Mahim and Worli	11	9	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	9	10	19
Total	125	101	170
Total plague deaths to date	273,789	225,128	
Same date last year	223	195	278

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,346 as against 1,785 during the previous week. Of the total number 811 died of plague which showed a decrease of 324 over the preceding week. The total mertality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,025 which included 1,360 deaths from plague.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk in many places. The barometer is fairly normal in all districts except in the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana, where it is from 05 to 1 of an inch below normal, gradients from south-west to north-east are steeper than usual.

Winds this morning are north-easterly at Bombay Ratnagiri and Calicut southerly or south-easterly at Madras, Masulipatam, Cochin and Bangalore and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Karachi and Neemuch.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperature are generally small. The maximum varied from 111° at Jacobabad to 84° at Veraval and the minimum from 81° at Jhansi to 61° at Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Belgaum Cuddapah, Madras and Colombo.

Rain in light showers fell at Colombo.

Weather continues fine over nearly the whole country. Wind has again shifted to south south-west at Colombo where sea is reported to be rising and the sky is nearly overcast.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

SOME POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

The difference in the conditions under which cricket is played in England and Australia is likely to cause certain difficulties to arise when English teams come out here or when Australian elevens visit England, says the "Sydney Mail," "There was some bother when MacLaren brought out his side in the season of 1901-2 over the appointment of umpires. It was while the opening contest of the tour was being played that word arrived in Adelaide that the New South Wales Cricket Association had appointed two umpires for the Sydney match. The association here wish to take up a similar position to that, rather illegally, it might be observed, assumed by the the Marylebone Club in nominating officials for test matches in England. MacLaren pointed out that he had done something towards Australians having a voice in the matter, and he promised the next team his assistance in bringing about a different order of things. Well the association here gave way as it should have done. When the Australians got to England in 1902, they were allowed the power of veto and in view of previous experience they did not forget to enforce that right. Australians in England have had to put up with any umpires that might be allotted them, and they have had some peculiar and unpleasant experiences. Why the Marylebone Club, the maker of the laws of the game, should have for so long acted contrary to law is difficult to understand. The rule says :—"Before the commencement of the match two umpires shall be appointed; one for each end." This does not say who shall appoint the umpires, certainly, but law 52 says, No umpire shall be changed during a match unless with the consent of both sides except in case of violation of law 51 (betting) then either side may dismiss him. It is not intended to touch upon the provision in the event of an umpire betting; fortunately for the reputation of the game the enforcement thereof has not been necessary, at any rate not in the memory of the writer. Surely if it requires the authority of the two sides to remove an umpire it is necessary that the appointment of his successor must be mutually agreed upon by the two sides, and if that is admitted it may safely be stated they should have the right of appointment in the first place. Fortunately there are very few instances in which the captains acting for the sides have mutually agreed to remove an umpire. It is not a very uncommon incident though in junior cricket. There is one case in good class cricket in Sydney in which the two side changed the umpire. It is difficult to understand how anyone could contend that people or bodies should have the right of appointment of umpires as against the captains. As a matter of expediency, such as competition matches, umpires are chosen by the governing body. They are, however, purely local rules, and cannot govern engagements of the importance of test matches—the highest standard of cricket there is.

Notwithstanding that the matter was thrashed out in 1901 in Australia and in 1902 in England—when Australians were allowed the power of veto—there were still some matters not clear when Warner arrived in Australia. Prior to the departure of that team from England correspondence was carried on between the premier cricket club of the world and Major Wardill, who was acting for the various Australian associations. Warner, however, took Argall from Adelaide to Melbourne, and intended also bringing him to Sydney. At Melbourne Major Wardill convinced the English captain that he was wrong, and the process of appointment then adopted was to select say, a dozen, names, to reduce that number to say, eight, and to draw two names from the hat. That was what was done in England v Victoria match. In Sydney, a week later, the executive committee of the association allowed Noble and Warner to mutually agree upon two umpires, and probably that would have been done throughout had there not been a want of understanding between the Australian captain and the New South Wales Cricket Association. A good deal of trouble followed. Eventually Warner had his way in having the two agreed upon by him and Noble, on the understanding that the mode of choice was that each captain held the power of veto all along the line until two were agreed upon Mr. Murdoch, the assistant secretary of the Marylebone Club, assured the representatives of the association that the M.C.C.-Australian Eleven method was the same as that above; and this ended, the matter for the time being. There will be, however, correspondence between the New South Wales Cricket Association and the Marylebone Club. The whole matter should, in my opinion, be left to the two captains, who, as is reasonably interpreted from the law, are the only two people who have the right of appointment of umpires. Trouble is now coming from another direction. The affronted New South Wales umpires have risen in their wrath, and threaten to resign; in fact, some have already done so. They wanted the association to call upon Noble and Warner to explaie why they in effect branded the whole of the New South Wales umpires as incompetent. The association took no special course in the matter, and the only purpose the document of protest has served is to make the officials look ridiculous. Still, I think, we have just as good umpires in Sydney as the two who were imported. That however, rests, or should rest, as I have above pointed out, with the captains, and there should be no appeal against their decision

THE CLOSURE.

Trouble No. 2 is the right of exercising the closure in Australia. The English captain and Hill, the South Australian, agreed to apply the closure after lunch on the second day. It scarcely meets all objection to say that the captains agreed, Everything in the game should be played with extreme seriousness nothing should be done even by arrangement to depart from rules. It was at the time pointed out that the law, as it originally stood said that in the last day of a match . . the in side shall be empowered to declare the innings at an end. It was claimed that this did not go far enough, that it should be possible to apply the closure after lunch on the day before the last day; that is in effect what was done, but instead of saying the second last day the rule states second day. And the object was to lesson the number of drawn games. Warner contended that three days meant three days or more. Now, the object to lesson the number of drawn games does not exist in Australia because there are not supposed to be any unfinished. There have been some, they are very few, and sometimes, as in England v South Australia last November, the draw has been the result of a misapprehension Now, with regard to the second last day, as there is no second last day in Australia, as in England, there can be no declaration. It is impossible to say when the second or the last day will be. There will be few to dispute the statement that the M. C. C. was legislating for English cricket alone when the rule was adopted, and also when it was amended. At Melbourne Warner again had his way, but when he got to Sydney Noble stood to his opinion, and after fruitless reference to Major Wardill, Warner at last gave in. When the time for the first test match came round it was thought that some definite pronouncement should be obtained from the Marylebone club—a cable message was sent—and the reply suggested that Warner should waive his point, and he did. In the event of the test matches in 1905—when the next Australian team will visit England—being played out, and at the present time it appears certain they will be, and amendment will need to be made in the law on the subject of the closure to fit in with the altered conditions, It was unfortunate that this matter was not settled at the time negotiations were proceeding between Australian Associations and Marylebone Club.

ROLLING WICKET AT CLOSE OF DAY.

When MacLaren was out here in 1901-02 it was for the first time at any rate in Australia, decided that the wicket should be rolled at the close of each day. The first trouble in connection therewith arose in the second test match at Melbourne. At the close of the Saturday's play, it had rained a good deal after stumps were drawnon the Friday. Warner, whose side was batting, objected to the roller being used. He claimed that it was at the option of the batting side, whereas the object was to ensure as good a wicket as possible for each succeeding day. After a lengthy argument Warner withdrew his objection. Noble was supported by the caretaker of the ground, who had received instructions from both captains. Another similar difficulty arose at the fourth test, and perhaps it may have made some difference to the Australians. On the second last night when the caretaker was about to use the heavy roller he was stopped by Braund, who was evidently a messenger from Warner. The former said that the light roller was to be used. The heavy roller would have improved the Australian's chances of victory; there was only one wicket of the Englishmen to fall. So it did not matter to them; the light roller would scarcely roll out the little hills and hollows made while the turf was soft. A debate between the captains of the two teams ensued for an hour and a half, at the end of which Warner evidently convinced the opposing captain that though he had but one wicket to fall he was the man in possession, and on that score had the right to say which roller should be used. That was the only ground he could go upon. When the English captain has furnished any reasons for any position he has taken up he has not been happy therein. Had he said that the light roller was used because it would improve the wicket more than the heavy one for the remainder of his inning's people would have smiled. It scarcely alters the case to say that Warner in reply to the question as to which he would order to be used had he only two wickets down said. "In that case I would use the heavy roller." His reason was, of course, that the heavy roller would have improved the Australians' chances. The light roller was used that night; the following morning the wicket was not rolled at all. There is no doubt that Warner was acting according to law on the last morning. He may or he may not have been acting according to arrangement in using the light roller on the previous afternoon. If it were simply a question of the wicket being rolled at the close of each day then he was justified in saying which roller should go on; if it were arranged that the wicket should be put in the best possible condition in the opinion of the caretaker—as was claimed by the Australian captain—such as rolling clipping the grass, etc then the heavy roller should have been used The fact of there being any dispute at all shows that there was a difference of opinion as to what was arranged. On futnre occasions it will be necessary to have everything drawn up by a lawyer signed by both captains and duly attested.

DECLARING TEAMS.

Another matter which some people might consider "smart" was the alteration of the team on winning the toss in the return N. S. W. match. The English captain on the evening before the match gave his team, without demur or condition to me as "Knight', Relf and Strudwick out" On winning the toss Knight was included in the eleven and Fielder omitted. There is nothing in the rules to prevent and alteration being made up to the time the last man is going in, And here is where a serious omission occurs in the rules. The captain who loses the toss declares that the team he takes into the field is his side. "In all cases where a substitute shall be allowed, the consent of the opposite side shall be obtained as to the person to act as substitute and the place in the field which he shall take," says the rule therefore, as the captain taking the field has not intimated to the opposing captain that he has a substitute for an absentee, he declares his eleven. The inside has not to declare untill each man goes in to bat. Therefore, the "out" captain is placed at a double disadvantage through losing the toss; his opponent has choice of innings and has not to declare his team, The Marylebone club has touched upon this matter in a light sort of way, which is not law. There should be an exchange of names before the toss is made, Had this been done Knight would not have played for England v New South Wales, in which he obtained 104, and without that Performance it is evidently doubtful if he would have taken part in the fourth test match, in which he got 70 not out, which probably did more than anything else to win the rubber for England.

COVERING THE WICKET.

For the first time in the history of the Sydney Cricket Ground, perhaps for the first time in New South Wales the wicket was covered to protect it from rain prior to the beginning of the fourth test match. It has been the custom for some years to cover the pitch on the Melbourne and the Adelaide grounds. There is a good deal to be said in favour of protection of this kind without touching upon the fiscal question. It is claimed that cricket is a fine weather game and everything should be done that would contribute towards assuring a good wicket for the match or at any rate for the start of it. It has been urged that it increases the artificiality of the wicket, and in reply thereto it is said that considering the days of preparation and rolling the pitch for a big match receives it is going a very little step further to perpetuate what has taken a long time to bring about. And this is a matter over which captains and umpires have no control, for the wicket is not then in thier possession. The wicket is prepared, it is then covered over until the stumps are pitched, and then at 12 o'clock the umpires step in. A comparatively newly adopted rule provides that the question of proceeding with play in uncertain light or the fitness of the wicket rests with the captains. Out here the captain usually delegate that power to the umpires so it is a case of "as you were." Probably it was regretted during the Saturday afternoon of the fourth test that the umpires had been given that power, for in the final match at Melbourne they were accompanied to the wickets by Noble and Warner. It is to be gathered therefrom that the captains on this occasion adhered to the law and had the umpires with them in the event of a difference of opinion as to whether play should proceed. It would not cause the least surprise, if in view of the act of the umpires at Sydney the captains had decided to resume their control of the game in that respect. The objection to covering the wicket is that it furnishes the side winning the toss with a good wicket to start on and anything that might come along for the loser of the toss. This strikes me as unfair, and rather than that I would leave the matter to chance

TEMPLE AND CHARITIES AT PRABHAS PATAN.

SOMNATH or Prabhas Patan near Veraval in Kathiavad, the scene of the A. D. 1024 raid of Mahamod Gazni and recently honoured with a visit by H. E. the Viceroy as a spot of great archeological interest is held in unique religious veneration by the followers of both the Shiva and Vishnu creeds of Hinduism. The Shaivites hold the place in great reverence as containing one of the twelve noted fanes of Mahadev in India and the Vishnavas as containing the Pipal tree where Shri Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu gave up his earthly coil in the Mahabbrat period of Hindu antiquities. Pilgrims from various parts of India, and religious mendicants of both creeds flock to this shrine, and therefore a Sadavart used to be maintained here by the predecessor of one Bhuria Bava for maintaining religious mendicants. We are informed that from the balance of a fund raised in Bombay for Prabhas Patan, a temple has now been built there in the name of the Bombay Mahajan and images of Shri Laxmi Narayen, the gift of the Bombay millionaire Seth Tribhuwandas Varjivandas in memory of his father, the late Seth Varjivandas, Madhowdas are about to be shortly consecrated in the above temple. The Mahajan of Jafarabad in Kathiavad, and Seth Kababhai Virchand of Bombay have each contributed Rs. 100 in connection with the temple. Quarters for the Pujari of the temple, a cow-shed to maintain and feed cows, a Dharamshala or rest house for wayfarers and religious mendicants, and a store for keeping articles for a rescuscitated Sadavart in lieu of the defunct charity dole, were needed in the vicinity of the temple: and the inhabitants of Prabhas Patan, and Hindus generally will hail with satisfaction that another Bombay millionaire Seth Damodar Lakhmidas has charitably contributed the cost of these four institutions in memory of his father the late Mr Lakhmidas Khimji.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

With the approval of H E the Condr-in-Chief in India the Lieut.-Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—Body Guard of H E the Gvr of Bombay—Capt J H Crawford 32nd Lancers Adjutant to be pro tem-Comdt vice Major J H Pollard vacated Date 2?th March

The Lieut-Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments—33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry Capt M H Anderson Quarter-Master to be Adjutant vice Capt H R H R Hopwood vacated Lieut L E Lening to be Quarter-Master vice M H Anderson appointed Adjutant dated 1st April East Lancashire Regt (2nd Battalion) Lieut F L D Jarrad to be Acting Paymaster (with effect from 1st March 1904 vice Lieut S A Davies vacated.

Under instructions from the War Office Lieut H C Welch Army Veterinary Dept is directed to proceed home for employment with the Northern Nigeria Regt of the West African Frontier Force and on arrival to place himself in communication with the Col Office for further instructions.

Lieut H J Willis and C G Henderson 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse) have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Army

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by H M's Secry of State for India to return to duty—Lieut-Col G H Turner 124th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infy Major C G Oldfield Royal Artillery Major F Wyllie 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse) Major A E S Searle The 101st Grenadiers

The undermentioned Officer is granted 7 1-2 months' combined leave out of India on private affairs including 60 days' privilege leave: the combined period to count from the date of being struck off duty to date of return to duty which should not be later than the 15th Nov 40:—29th Lancers Deccan Horse—Lieut F W Hemans Pension service fifth year commenced 19th July 1903.

The undermentioned Officer is granted 7 1-2 months' combined leave out of India on private affairs including 90 days privilege leave the combined period to count from the date of return to duty which should not be later than the 15th Nov 1904—112th Infantry—Major S M Edwardes Pension service twentieth year commenced 23rd August 1903

The undermentioned Officer is granted 8 months combined leave out of India on private affairs including 90 days privilege leave and India Army Order No 64 of 1904 the combined period to count from the date of being struck off duty to date of return to duty—Meywrr Bql Corps—Lieut J P Stockley Pension service seventh year commenced 6th Sept 1903

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extension of leave by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India—Lieut-Col W B Piers 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry for three months on private affairs and Lieut H A Balderston 120th Rajputana Infantry for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Nursing Sister of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India has been granted an extension of leave by H M's Secry of State for India Nursing Sister D L T Moore for one month without pay on medical certificate

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Honble the Secry of State for India Condr G Parkin for three months on medical certificate

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence Royal Field Artillery—Lieut W. Ingpen 9th Battery out of India up to 7th June 1904 on medical certificate granted by the War Office in extension of the leave sanctioned in Bombay Command Order No 997 of 1903 Unattached List—2nd Lieut C O Hay attached 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to England for six months on medical certificate from date of departure.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MARCH 25

DANGER SIGNALS.

The man who loves a picture has by this time come to the conclusion that organisers of exhibitions have no touch of art in their souls or they could never ask intending exhibitors to risk treasures in such risky places as are generally provided for the art sections. The St. Louis Exposition is the latest case in point. There have been precedents enough to have guarded against the present contretemps. A precisely similar thing happened over the Paris Exhibition of fifty years ago. The building allotted was so absolutely unsafe that English exhibitors would have nothing to do with the matter. A good deal of friction was caused in consequence between the two nations until Lord Playfair went over and induced the people in authority to built party walls, so cutting off the pictures from the rest of the exhibits, and making all safe and comfortable.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

The death from heart failure of the octogenarian murderer sentenced to death in Ireland the other day is perhaps the happiest way out of a terrible case. It is extraordinary how at times death intervenes of its own initiative, as it were, to defeat the plans of man, Everybody will remember the case of a man who attempted suicide by jumping over London Bridge and was taken out of the water dead. But he had not been drowned medical evidence showed that failure of the heart's action was the cause of death, Again, at a London inquest it was shown that a man who had shot himself had died from natural causes. Those who remember the late Dr. Lees, the veteran temperance reformer will recall the coincidence attending his death. At the moment of his decease a fishing smack called after himself was wrecked off the coast of Holland. The Margate lifeboat, Friend of All Nations, signalised the anniversary of her 1897 mishap in which nine of her crew were drowned by getting totally wrecked.

MEN AND MANNERS.

Nowhere is there a more striking picture of a State funeral than that which Mr. Walpole wrote of the burying of George II. Such ceremony and dignity there never had been—in externals—since funerals were. But within the burial chapel all solemnity and decorum ceased. The Yeomen of the Guard were crying out for help, oppressed by the weight of the coffin, the Bishop read badly and blundered over the prayers and the musical portion would have fitted a nuptia. There was the Duke of Cumberland, looking down into the vault into which he too must soon be lowered. He was wearing a train of black cloth five yards long and a brown Adonis wig. His face was bloated by a recent paralytic stroke which had affected one of his eyes. But the cloak was to play the most interesting part.

DUCAL DEPORTMENT.

The Duke of Newcastle it was who was chief figure. First he was overcome with grief, and the Archbishop had to revive him with smelling salts. "But in two minutes his curiosity got the better of his hypocrisy and he ran about the chapel with his glass to spy who was there and who was not there spying with one hand and mopping his eyes with t'other. Then returned his fear of catching cold, and the Duke of Cumberland, who was sinking with heat, felt himself weighed down, and turning round found it was the Duke of Newcastle standing upon his train to avoid the chill of the marble." No doubt it was, as Walpole said, "very theatric" to look down the grave where the coffin lay attended by mourners who carried lights, but those two figures—Cumberland and Newcastle will never escape the memory as long as funerals are necessary.

DEAD OR ALIVE?

A London Coroner, who ought more carefully to verify his references, said not long ago that there was not an authenticated case on record of a person having been buried alive. The assertion can be immediately refuted by the historic instance of Lord Mount Edgcumbe's grandmother, who lived for years after having been rescued from her tomb. But the late Duke of Saxony's will shows that like Herbert Spencer, he believed that the certificate of death from the average medical practitioner should not be the last judgment as to whether or not a man is dead. And with good reason. It is on record that during the last three years 148 awards have been made to doctors who have rescued people from trances who in the ordinary circumstances would have been certified as dead. It is not easy to adduce specific proof of a man's having been buried alive, but you can get near enough when you have people living in your midst who have been pronounced dead, whose bodies have been coffined, and every arrangement for their funerals made.

DEATH'S DEFEAT.

Three months ago a Norwich undertaker went to measure for his coffin a man who was supposed to have been some days dead. The "corpse" was sitting up in bed weakly crying for food when the man with the footrule arrived. Fourteen months earlier a native of the Kanturk district of county Cork came to life when his "wake" had reached the culminating violence. A Staffordshire girl awoke in her coffin last March: and a similar story was told of a Russian Pole living in Stepney last year. In the latter instance the man revived when the lid was actually being screwed on to his coffin. More remarkable still, a man died at Cambridge, was placed in his coffin, and was about to be buried. The funeral was delayed only by accident. The coroner had had a report which made him suspicious as to the suddenness of the man's death, and he determined to hold an inquest. When the doctor went to make a post-mortem, the corpse revived, and that dead man drove many thousands of live ones on the Great Eastern Railway for years afterwards.

A BRIDGE OF SIZE.

At first sight there appears nothing romantic about Southwark Bridge whose reconstruction is now being debated. But there is a wonderful little story behind it, after all. There was the inevitable fight over its construction. Street traffic and the necessities of pedestrianism might go hang so long as the traffic of the river was not interfered with; and it was to get over the opposition of the Corporation and Conservators that the Rennies' had to make such enormous spans—the largest ever attempted in the history of engineering up to that period This necessitated the use of blocks of granite greater in extent than had ever been quarried since the days of the ancients. It could not be done masons declared. Sir John Rennie on his part swore that it could and should He went to Aberdeen and at Peterhead found a block of granite weighing twenty-five tons, That he would have whole he said.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

Price per 100 Rs. 3-12.

Price per 100 Rs. 3-4.

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

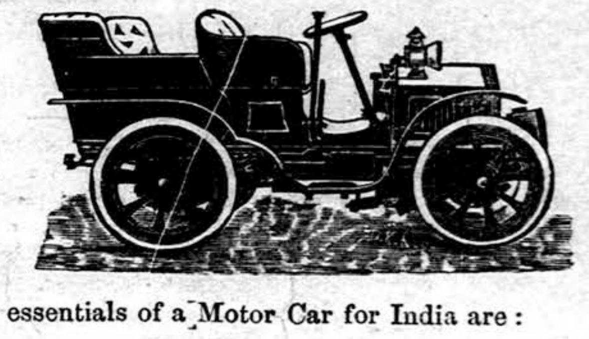
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A MOTOR CAR FOR Rs. 2,500!

To have or not to have, that is the question!



The four essentials of a Motor Car for India are:

RELIABILITY, SIMPLICITY, HILL CLIMBING POWER MODERATE PRICE

They are all embodied in Cars supplied by

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

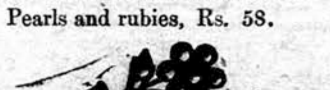
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

NOVELTIES IN 18CT. GOLD JEWELLERY.

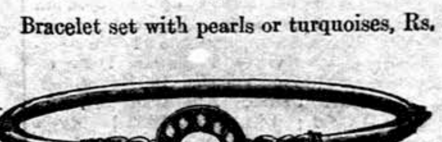


20862. All pearls, Rs. 45 to 50. Pearls and rubies, Rs. 58.

22382. Flexible spring bangle, Rs. 100.

17012. Set with pearls, Rs. 28.

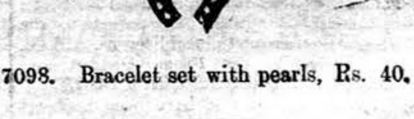
19833. All pearls, Rs. 40.



17700. Bracelet set with pearls or turquoises, Rs. 38.

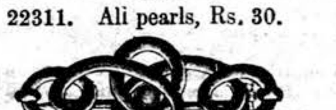
17354. All pearls, Rs. 66.

17070. Plain Gold, Rs. 17.

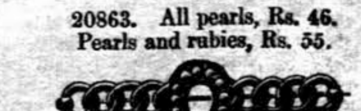


17098. Bracelet set with pearls, Rs. 40.

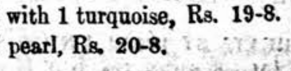
21144. Plain Gold, Rs. 33.



22311. All pearls, Rs. 30.



20863. All pearls, Rs. 46. Pearls and rubies, Rs. 55.



13341. Set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 19-8. 1 pearl, Rs. 20-8.

25614. Bracelet set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 46.

14134. All pearls or pearls and turquoises, Rs. 22.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOLD AND GEM SET JEWELLERY IS ON VIEW AT OUR SHOWROOMS,

11 HORNBY ROAD BOMBAY, Opposite the General Post Office.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The statistical report on the health of the Navy the year 1902 recently issued, is considered on whole satisfactory. The "Broad Arrow" summarises its leading features:—With a personnel inased by 1190, as compared with the previous year, ere is an increase in cases and deaths, but a crease in invalidings. The numbers are 85,769.590 d 2965 in comparison with 84,025,526, and 3108 1901. The aggregate number of cases of disease d injury recorded in the year 1902 furnishes a tio of 801 13 per 1000, which shows an increase of 7·3 per 1000 as compared with the ratio for 1901, t a decrease of 22·2 when contrasted with the erage of the last five years. The invaliding ratio the total force, viz., 29·96 per 1000, shows a decase of 1·02 as compared with 1901, and a decrease of 1 in comparison with the average for the last e years. The highest invaliding rate was on the pe of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Stan. As regards the death-rate the ratio per 1000 s 5·82, showing an increase of ·58 per 1000 comred with 1901, and a decrease of ·29 when contrast with the last five years' ratio. The highest ath-rate appears on the Pacific Station, viz., 67·42 r 1000, due to the unfortunate loss of the Condor." There were no deaths on the South-East ast of America Station. The Pacific Station shows e lowest sick-rate, and the East Indies the highest.

The "Spectator" (March 19), in a long article s forth in the following manner its ideas of what military force appropriate to the national needs ould involve:—(1) An Army of professional ldiers to garrison and hold India and the rest of e Empire oversea. Let us call it an Imperial force r policing the Empire. (2) A Reserve belonging to at Imperial Police, which will render it elastic and pable of expansion at a time of stress. (3) A force professional soldiers kept ready in this country go beyond sea at a moment's notice to meet some dden emergency—and expeditionary force that is ady to perform on a great scale the duty done on small scale by the squad of men kept at the headarters of every efficient police force: a body of en which the police authorities can throw into a rticular district in case of a disturbance. (4) A rce of professional soldiers to garrison permanent our great arsenals and such defensive forts and orks as are to be found in the United Kingdom.) A Reserve attached to the home-stationed force, hether maintained for expeditionary or garrison ork, able to expand for both purposes quickly in se of need. (6) A Home Defence Army, consisting ot of professional soldiers—i.e., men who give eir whole time to soldiering—but of officers and en who pursue their ordinary civil avocations uring the greater part of the year, but who are ained, and well trained, in the essentials of military service. (7) A Reserve attached to this Home efence Army, capable of greatly increasing its umbers at a moment of national danger. (8) A pecial reservoir—consisting of all the trained men the kingdom who have passed out of the other eserve forces, but who are still willing and able to erform military work—out of which a large force ould be raised if and when it became obvious that he resources of the nation would be strained to the ull. (9) A skeleton organisation which could be sed to give an appropriate organisation to the pecial Reserve of trained men should it be necessary o draw upon it. (10) Stores of extra rifles and guns nd ammunition sufficient in case of a great emerency to arm the greater portion of the adult male opulation.

The new Staff College Regulations contain much hat is new, and all of which is desirable. One eak point is the amount of geography required for ntrance. It remains very much as it was, with the xception that a knowledge of "the country adacent to (both outside and within) the frontier of he British Empire in India and Africa" is ecessary. This addition is somewhat vague, as it eads one to suppose that a candidate is not required o know anything more of South Africa and India han the country adjacent to their frontiers. Why Australasia is omitted it is difficult to understand, nd why the territories of our Eastern ally are gnored is equally puzzling. On such a syllabus a andidate for the Staff might reasonably complain hat the question was outside the course if an unwary xaminer asked him to describe Korea, and whether ts position between Manchuria and Japan was every likely to cause it to be a bone of contention. It is satisfactory to note that surveying in detail is to be taught to officers who appear likely to profit by further instruction, and it is to be hoped that the number considered likely to profit will steadily increase. The student at the Staff College has far more time at his disposal than have his instructors; it would therefore be well that he should turn his attention to a subject, a knowledge of which unfortunately seems to be dying out, but which will be of the greatest value to him in his after career,

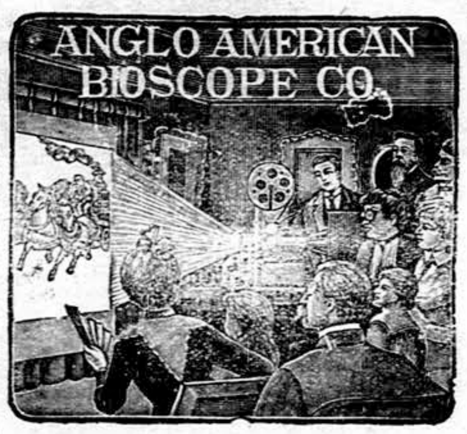
Promotion by selection is the order of the day, but it does not seem likely, judging by recent Gazettes that, it will promote a feeling of camaraderie amongst officers generally or will encourage young gentlemen to seek the profession of arms, says the "Broad Arrow." As we pointed out last week the prospects of the colonels will not be very brilliant in the future, and they cannot be said to have been particularly radiant in the immediate past. When speaking of colonels one is referring to man who have gone through the fire and who presumably would not hold that rank had they been found wanting. We feel therefore justified in saying that the seniors have latterly beenmost unjustifiably treaed in the face of statements publicly made by public servants whose duty it was to see that they did not suffer. However, all that is changed, the public servants who made those statements have been removed to other spheres, and their successors are probably too much occupied with their own concerns to consider them. That however does not alter the serious aspect of the present position, and seems to call for a revision of the Royal Warrant for pay and promotion, Swarms of comparatively young men are being crowded into the colonels' list presumably with a view to more startling examples of supersession than we have had recently. To old soldiers this is simply bewildering, but to those unfortunate beings who are still serving it is worse; to them it means that at any moment, and without any warning, they may find themselves passed over by people who have been selected for outward and visible signs of military graces which they possibly do not possess The quiet, self-reliant man, who knows his work and does it without any fuss, will be superseded by his more showy but less reliable comrade, and the absurd part of the business is that the former is not to consider that he has been slighted.

However, men of somewhere about fifty years of age are better able to put up with the vagaries of selection boards than those who have but lately doffed his Majesty's uniform. At their age supersession comes like a cold douche and chills the enthusiasm with which they have hitherto performed their duties. It is bad enough to be passed over for failure to pass some one of the many examinations, which it is jocularly said now make the military career a species of intellectual hurdle race, but it is indeed worse when a young man who has had no chance either to pass or fail is superseded, for then insult is added to injury. These are the sort of grievances to which we referred when we suggested that the Inspector-General of the Forces should be deputed to hold military levees, and we are still of opinion that unless somethig of the kind is done the widespread feeling of dissatisfaction which now exists is likely to increase.

The loss of Submarine A1 reveals a form of unreadiness which was a marked characteristic of the Army in the late South African war. It has not been customary hitherto to detect the same want of foresight in naval matters, and it is therefore, the more to be regretted that in the present instance no provision has been made to meet a contigency which everyone connected with submarine work ought to have foreseen, Surely, no officer engaged in the remotest manner with this new branch of the naval service could have had his eyes hermetically sealed to the possibility of one or some of these boats taking the bottom under conditions in which it would be necessary to lift them by mechanical means. Yet no sooner does the occasion arise than it is found that no provision of any kind has been thought of or provided for the purpose. When the earlier types of first-class torpedo-boats were built it does not seem to have occured to their designers that it would ever be attempted to lift them out of the water by means of a crane, and so no provision was made for lifting them. It was not very long, however, after their creation that the desirability of being able to so lift them became apparent. Means of doing this were hurriedly improvised, and in those then building, and in all subsequently built, proper deck-eyes were fitted to which the wire slings could be attached. Similarly in the case of the submarines deck-eyes should have been fitted on the upper portion of the shell, or if that were not possible, wire-rope slings capable of being passed over the two ends of the cigarshaped hull, and brought to positions determined by the designer of the vessel, should have been prepared and considered as part of the spare gear of these boats, not to be carried on board, but stored in the dockyards or parent ship. To make immediate use of the apparatus, it would have been desirable to a build lighter fitted with crabs and winches to be worked by steam, in which the lifting chains or wireropes should pass through the centre line of the lighter's keel through tubes rising sufficiently above the water-line of the lighter, to allow of the increased immersion due to the weight of the submarine to be lifted, Had some such provision as this been recognised as an indispensable portion of the submarine outfit, there is reason to suppose that A1, with its sorrowful burden, would long ere this have been conveyed into dock, and the gallant dead recovered from their prison house.

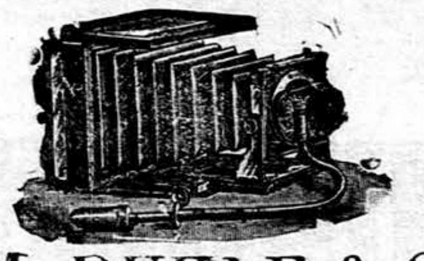
The High Class
"ARDATH"
SMOKING MIXTURE
HAS NO EQUAL IN QUALITY.
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL.
Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of ½-lb. & ¼-lb.
PRICES: 2Rs. 8As. per ½-lb. 1R. 6As. per ¼-lb.
OUR NEW SCIENTIFIC PROCESS
of preparing and packing Tobacco ensures its freshness and condition, no matter how long kept or to what climatic conditions subjected, provided the tins are kept intact until required for use.
SOLD BY ALL GOOD CLASS TOBACCONISTS AND STORES.
Agents in Bombay:
Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
Dinshaw, Merwan & Co.
D. Merwan & Co.
D. Macropolo & Co.
Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, Eng.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

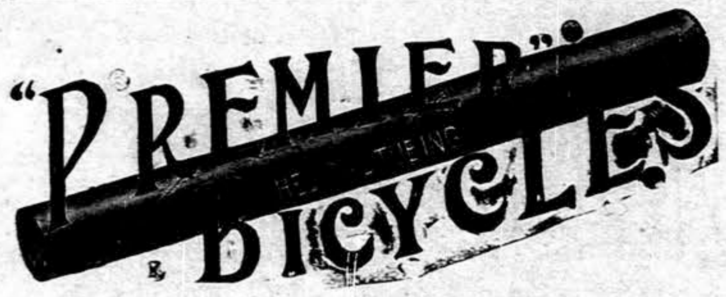


ANGLO AMERICAN BIOSCOPE CO.
GRANDOPHONE
GRANDEST OF ALL
Phonographs,
Graphophones,
Gramophones.
Guaranteed perfectly
CLEAR,
DISTINCT,
NATURAL
PHONOGRAPHS! GRAPHOPHONES!! GRANDOPHONES!!!
BETTINI'S MICRO-ATTACHMENTS,
RECORDS! BLANKS!! NEEDLES!!!
ALL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Largest Stock of English Bengalee and Hindustani Records.
Write for Manufacturers Catalogues.
UNIVERSAL TALKING MACHINE DEPOT.
170, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.



MADE OF HELICAL STEEL TUBING
AT THE WORLD'S LARGEST CYCLE FACTORY.
THE FAVOURITE OF KINGS AND EMPERORS.
Prices from Rs. 200.
CASH OR DEFERRED PAYMENTS.
CYCLISTS ARE INVITED TO WRITE FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST
SOLE AGENTS:
W. H. THORNS & CO.,
13, Hornby Row,
BOMBAY.

R. DITMAR
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR
KEROSINE OIL,
COCOANUT OIL,
SPIRIT OF WINE,
ELECTRIC POWER,
CANDLES.
ALSO KEROSINE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.
ALSO HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.
BRANCHES: VIENNA, BUDAPEST, PRAGUE, TRIESTE, LEMBERG, KRAKAH BERLIN, MUNICH, PARIS, LYON, ROME, MILANO, AND CALCUTTA.
LAMP FACTORIES: VIENNA, MILANO.
MAJOLICA WARE FACTORY: ZNAIM (MORAVIA).

BISHOP'S
GOUT VARALETTES

BISHOP'S VARALETTES LITHIA AND GOUT ALFRED BISHOP Ltd
are the best remedy for, and most certain preventatives of gout, rheumatic gout, suppressed gout, renal calculi of uric acid, irritable bladder caused by acid urine, acidity, heartburn, and intestinal and liver disorders. They not only prevent the outward manifestation of the disease, but cure by going direct to the seat of the mischief and removing the exciting cause. They dissolve uric acid in all forms, hence their power.
As soon as one of the VARALETTES is dropped into water, or whisky and water, aerated water, or other liquid, it dissolves completely with brisk effervescence in a few moments.
BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES
are not ordinary Effervescent Citrate of Lithia Tablets, but a special combination of Lithia Salts made only by us, and far more effective than any other preparation for the cure of Gouty Affections.
BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES
are therefore recommended on the grounds of convenience, portability, pleasantness and efficacy. Take care, however, that the label bears the name of ALFRED BISHOP, inventor of all effervescent preparations, and accept no imitations or substitutes however plausibly recommended.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to coincide no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

It's a Game of Chance
to let a cough or a cold "run its course." That course may lead to the grave-yard—very often it does. Safest thing to do, under the circumstances, is to get a bottle of
Little's Oriental Balm.
It attacks the weak spot, at once, and by its soothing, calming influence, dispels the cold or the cough before they have run into pneumonia or consumption. All unpleasant and dangerous symptoms—tickling in the throat, spasmodic cough, etc., cease, and before you know it you are a well man or woman.
Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

THE TORTURES OF DYSPEPSIA
No poor wretch who has ever suffered from such gastric disturbances can fail to appreciate what the torments of the nether world are like. A whole train of evils follow in the footsteps of this subtle demon of the digestive tract.
Suffer no longer. You can be cured. You will be cured, pleasantly and effectively, if you'll tell your chemist that you want
NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT.
It's the DeLuxe Edition of all Dyspepsia Cures. Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Of all chemists and medicine dealers.
NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS & HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

FINEST COORG COFFEE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Buy direct from Curing Works and save all intermediate Profits.
C C
TRADE MARK.
E C
BISON HEAD BRAND.

	Per lb.	Per 7 lbs.	Per 28 lbs
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p
Finest whole Pea berry	0 10 0	4 0 0	14 0 0
Extra Bold First Grade	0 9 0	3 8 0	12 0 0
Bold Second Grade	0 8 0	3 0 0	10 0 0
Ordinary Common	0 5 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
Per Post V. P. Extra	0 0	1 2 0	0 0 0

All the above Coffees are grown in our own estates in Coorg, cured and packed at our Hunsur Works. They are guaranteed pure and free from all adulterations. Cash with order or goods forwarded per V.P.P If by rail state nearest Station. Agents wanted in all Towns and Cities.
MATHESON & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS,
HUNSUR, P. O.,
Mysore Province

WE SEND ON APPROVAL
and guarantee safe delivery
Highest grade Cycles fully warranted.
[illegible]
Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes.
CARRIAGE PAID to any [illegible]
[illegible]
MEAD CYCLE CO. [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

32, HORNBY ROW.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHOW OF JAPANESE WARE.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

Including Fans, trays, waste paper baskets, Tennis Raquets, jewel boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Ash Trays, Japanese Screens, Cane Trunks, Palm Baskets, Brief Bags, Slippers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Tea Pots, Night Lights, Japanese Paper Doyleys and dish covers, Card cases, Whist Markers, Wood Cabinets, and hundreds of other novelties.

ALL ON SHOW FROM FRIDAY, APRIL 8TH. A CALL SOLICITED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1889.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 3, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers : RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)

COLDS, COUGHS,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for **Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.**

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in **Diarrhœa**, and is the only specific in **Cholera** and **Dysentery.**

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of **Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation** and **Spasms.**

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in **Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.**

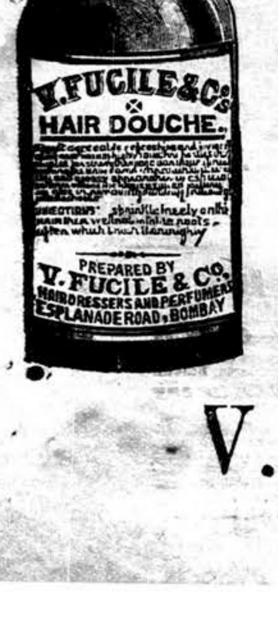
Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE's CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds or imitations. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE's CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each.

(*Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.*)

Sole Manufacturers:—J. T. DAVONPORT, Limited, LONDON.

HAIR DOUCHE



A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

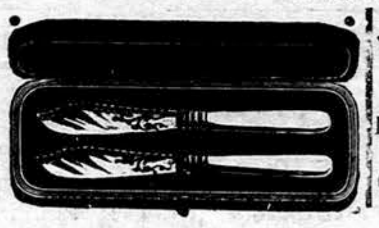
V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB.
BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

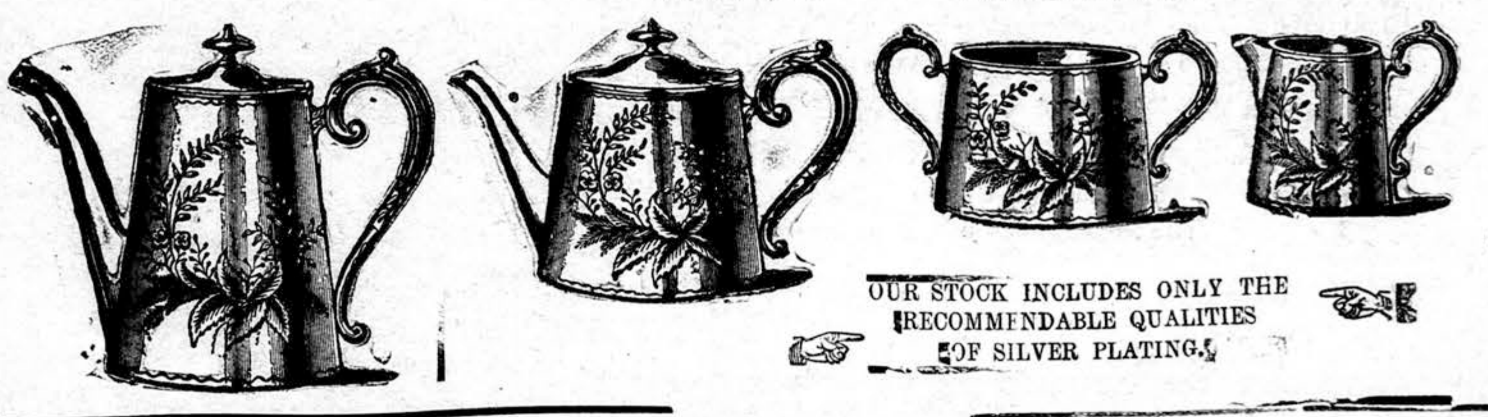
Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.



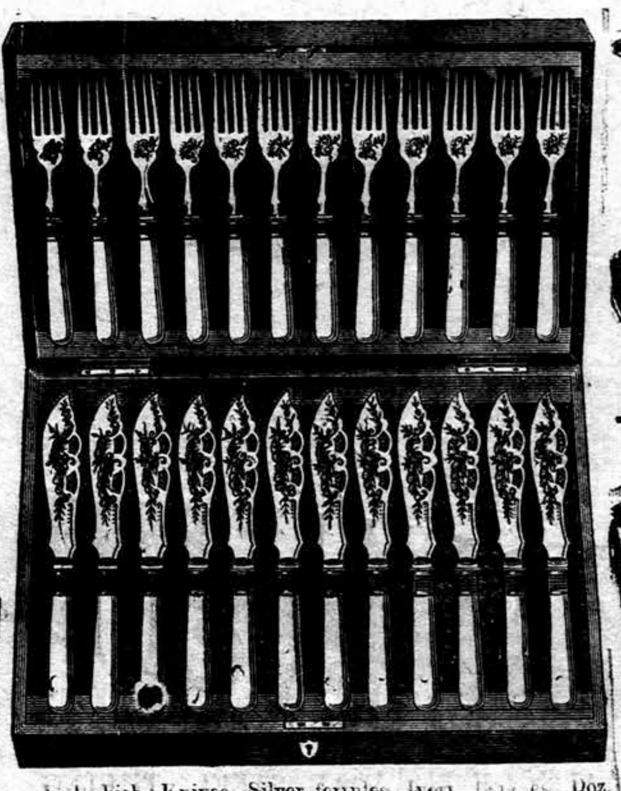
Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.

Teapot.
Choicely Engraved Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal
Rs. 26.

Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS." ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C. : Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. ; 1, [illegible] Street, LONDON, E. C. : Messrs. WILLIAM J. [illegible] & Co. ; 65, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—[illegible] Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de [illegible].—
CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.